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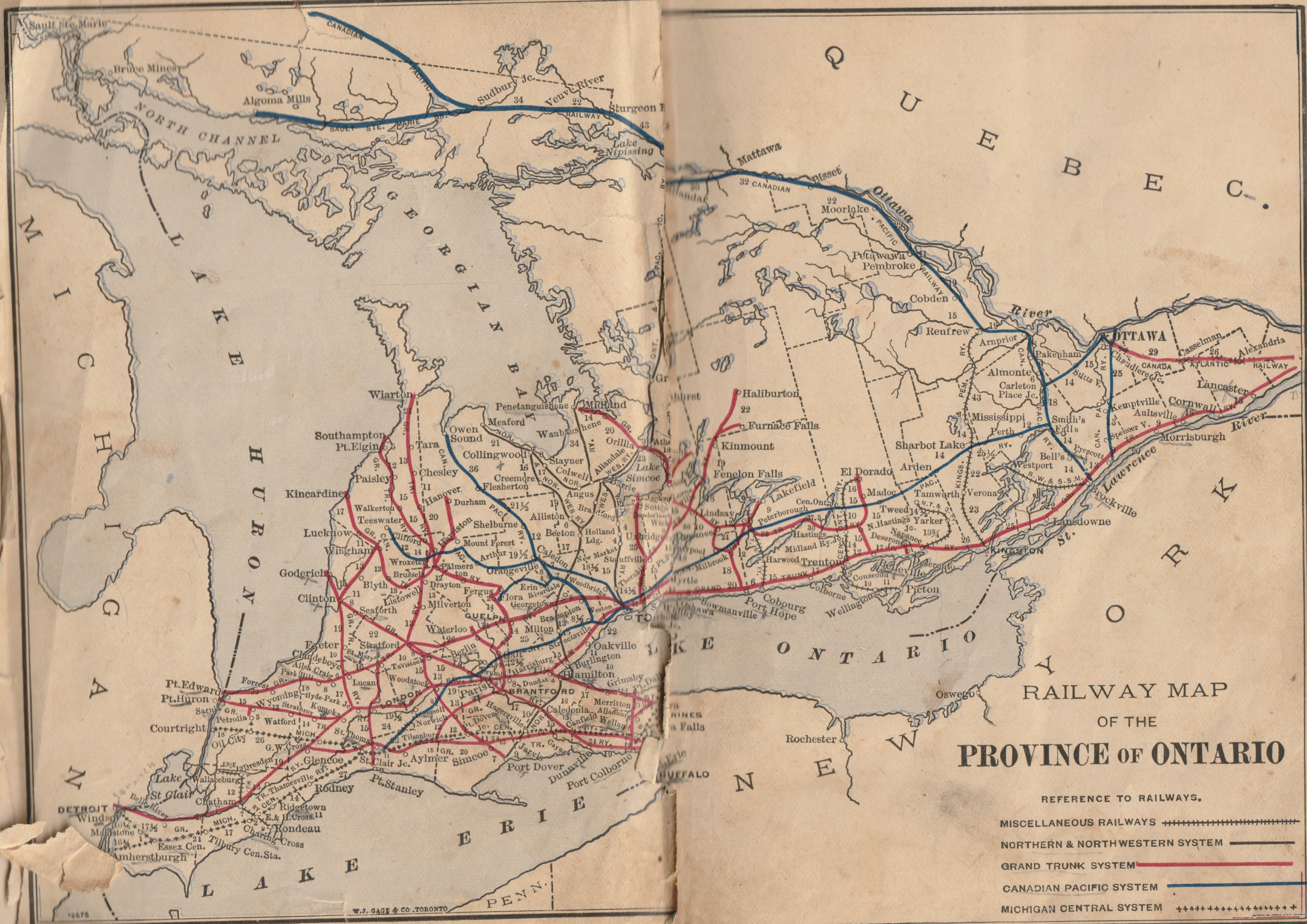
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W. J. GAGE AND COMPANY,
Toronto and Winnipeg.



RAILWAY MAP
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

- REFERENCE TO RAILWAYS.
- MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAYS - - - - -
 - NORTHERN & NORTHWESTERN SYSTEM ———
 - GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM ———
 - CANADIAN PACIFIC SYSTEM ———
 - MICHIGAN CENTRAL SYSTEM - - - - -

PREFACE.

In compiling this Primer of Geography the aim of the editors has been, not to produce a literary work, but to present, in a simple and systematic form, all the material necessary for the various *promotion, entrance, intermediate, and other official* examinations.

To overcome the great difficulty of preparing students for these examinations, some masters throughout the province have taken the ordinary text-books in use, and from the multitude of sentences, selected what they deemed necessary to be learned by the pupil. Others again have used the blackboard or the dictation book for the facts to be memorized. These plans are objectionable, as the one does not present the words from the text-book so as to be remembered readily, and the others necessitate the loss of much valuable time. Further, the pupil does not recognize the word in its written form, and thus the spelling is not taught. Of still more importance, and what of itself should commend this work to teachers and the public generally, is that *the exercise book required for the dictation exercises in Geography alone costs as much as this Primer.*

The work is arranged in tabular analyses, to prevent the waste of time in poring over a prosy text-book. Brief notes are inserted at intervals to convey information of special interest. Although merely preliminary, this book will be found to contain all that is necessary to fit a student for any of our examinations in the subject, Geography.

As to *what* and *how much* to teach, those in charge must exercise their own judgments.

Since many geographical terms are spelled two ways, it has been the endeavor to present the more general form, for instance: Listowell, Chippawa, Deseronto, Porto Rico, Mines, Guadalquivir, &c., &c.

The attention of both teacher and student is directed to the Railway Map and to its analysis as special features of the book.

The thanks of the editors are due to the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, Ottawa, for official statistics, reports, etc.; to Robert Jaffray, Esq., Director of the Midland Railway system, Toronto, to J. H. Knight, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Lindsay, and to others for maps and facts in connection with the railways.

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GEOGRAPHY.

Geography.	A description of the earth. There are three departments: Mathematical, Physical, Political.
Mathematical.	The form, motions, and magnitude of the earth.
Physical.	The natural divisions of the earth's surface into land and water, the wind, rain, atmosphere, etc., etc.
Political.	The artificial divisions, <i>i.e.</i> , into countries, cities, governments, etc.

Mathematical Geography Definitions.

Earth.	A planet, <i>i.e.</i> , a cool body revolving around an incandescent one.
Shape of Earth.	An oblate spheroid; <i>i.e.</i> , a slightly compressed sphere.
Motions.	Diurnal, or Daily, <i>i.e.</i> , turning on its axis from W. to E. once in 24 hours (23 h., 56 m., 4 sec.). Result, day and night. Annual, or Yearly, <i>i.e.</i> , revolving around the sun in 365 dys., 6 hrs., 9 min., 10.7 sec. Result, Seasons: <i>Spring</i> , 93 days; <i>Summer</i> , 94 days; <i>Autumn</i> , 89 days; <i>Winter</i> , 89 days. Rate of travel, 17,000 miles an hour. Universal, moving through space as part of the solar system.
Gravity.	The reciprocal attraction of matter to matter. <i>Note</i> —The centre of gravity is south of the centre of the earth. Result, more water in the southern than in the northern hemisphere.
Axis.	The line about which the earth turns. <i>Note</i> —All lines referred to in these definitions are <i>imaginary</i> .
Diameter.	A straight line passing through the earth's centre and terminating at both ends at the surface. Equatorial diameter, 7,925.6 miles; Polar, 7,899.2 miles. <i>In general terms</i> , 8,000 miles; <i>Circumference</i> , 24,856, or say 25,000; <i>Area</i> , 197,000,000 miles; <i>Solid contents</i> , 260 billions of miles.
Poles.	The ends of the axis. There are two: North and South.
Cardinal Points	East, where the sun rises; West, where it sets; South, towards the horizon directly under the sun at noon; North, opposite the South, or towards the polar star.
Horizon.	Sensible, where the sky and earth seem to meet. Rational, a great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane passes through the centre of the earth, and whose poles are the zenith and the nadir. It is parallel to the sensible horizon. Zenith, the point directly overhead; nadir, the point directly underneath.
Equator.	A great circle around the earth, midway between the poles. This divides the earth into Northern and Southern hemispheres, and is the base line whence latitude is calculated.
Latitude.	Distance north or south of the equator. Degrees of latitude are all very nearly the same length.
Meridian.	A semi-circle passing from pole to pole and cutting the equator at right angles.
Longitude	Distance east or west of the first or base meridian. <i>The meridian of Greenwich, Eng., is the base. All east of it for 180° is E. Longitude; all west of it for 180° is W. Longitude. 360° makes a difference of 24 hours, or 1° makes 4 min. Degrees of Longitude vary in length from 69½ miles to 0.</i>
Parallels of Latitude.	Small circles parallel to the equator.
Important Parallels.	<i>Tropic of Cancer</i> 23° 28' N.; <i>Tropic of Capricorn</i> , 23° 28' S.; <i>Arctic, or N. Polar Circle</i> , 23° 28' from the N. pole; <i>Antarctic, or S. Polar Circle</i> , 23° 28' from the S. pole.
Great Circle.	One dividing the earth into two equal parts, <i>i.e.</i> , one whose plane passes through the earth's centre. They are: <i>equator, ecliptic, meridian, rational horizon</i> , etc. Small circles do not divide the earth equally.
Zones, or Belts.	Torrid, between 23° 28' S. and 23° 28' N., <i>i.e.</i> , within the Tropics. Temperates, between the Tropics and the Polar circles, each 43° 4' wide. Frigids, within the Polar circles, each 46° 56' in diameter.
Ecliptic.	The great circle described by the earth in a year. Its plane cuts the equator at an angle of 23° 28'. <i>Eclipses</i> occur only when the moon is on or near this circle.
Circle of Illumination.	The line dividing light from darkness.
Eclipse.	Sun: moon comes between earth and sun. ~~Moon~~ : earth comes between moon and sun.

Equinoxes.	When the sun is opposite the equator, <i>i.e.</i> , occupies the intersecting points of the ecliptic and the equator. Vernal Equinox, 21st Mar.; Autumnal, 23rd Sept. Day and night are equal all over the world at these periods.
Solstices.	When the sun is most remote from the equator, <i>i.e.</i> , when it reaches the tropics and seems to stand before returning. Summer Solstice, 21st June; Winter, 21st December.
Zodiac.	A belt in the heavens 9° on each side of the ecliptic. The chief planets revolve in it.
Moon.	A <i>secondary planet</i> , or satellite, <i>i.e.</i> , a small body revolving around a planet. Our moon reflects the light of the sun, and is the chief cause of tides. It completes one revolution in 27 dys., 7 hrs., 45 m., but <i>new moon</i> occurs only in 29 days, 12 hrs. 41 min., a difference of 2 dys., 5 hrs.; <i>Cause, the earth's moving on in the ecliptic.</i> A place on the earth directly under the moon at a certain time is not in the same relative position 24 hours afterwards, but is more than 12° short, <i>i.e.</i> , the distance traversed by the moon in its orbit. Therefore the earth must turn on 51 min. to bring the place in the same relative position. Hence on the average the moon rises 51 min. later each succeeding day, or one day in each lunar month. The tides are also 51 min. later, <i>i.e.</i> , there are two tides in 24 hrs., 51 min. Moon's mean distance, 237,600 miles; diameter, 2,153 m.; size, 50 times smaller than the earth; density, but little more than half the earth's, hence its attractive force is only 1/90 as great.
Sun.	The source of light and heat. The centre of our universe. Distance, 95,000,000 miles; size, 1,300,000 times larger than the earth.
Declination.	Distance of the sun north or south of the equator.
Altitude.	Distance above the horizon.
Map.	A plan of the earth or of a part of it. The top of the map is North, the bottom South, the right side East, the left West.

Physical Geography Definitions.

Land covers 52,000,000 miles, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the earth's surface, chiefly north of the equator.

Continent.	A large mass of land. There are six:—Europe, Asia, Africa, N. America, S. America, Oceania. Europe, Asia, and Africa are termed the Old World; North and South America the New World.
Island.	Land surrounded by water. Islet, a small island; Group or Archipelago, several islands close together.
Peninsula.	Land almost surrounded by water.
Isthmus.	A strip of land joining two large bodies of land.
Coast, or Shore.	Land bordering on the water. Particular names:—Seaboard, strand, beach, cliff, bluff, bank.
Cape.	Land jutting into the water. Local names:—Head, point, ness, naze, mull, bill, promontory, butt.
Hill.	An elevation of less than 2,000 feet above the surrounding country. Other names:—Hillock, knoll, dune, down, mound, tor, cap, beacon, low.
Mountain.	An elevation of more than 2,000 feet above the adjoining country. Summit, top, or peak is the highest part; foot or base, the lowest; precipice or escarpment, a steep slope. Local terms:—Ben, pen, berg, mont, alps, gebirge, cordilleras, andes. Range or chain, a continuous line of mountains; pass, defile, or canon, a narrow opening in a range; glacier, a huge mass of ice on a mountain; moraine, a mass of earth loose on a mountain; avalanche, a snow slide from a mountain; volcano, a burning mountain; crater, the opening in a volcano; earthquake, a shaking of the earth's crust.
Plateau, or Tableland.	An extent of land more than 1,000 feet high, nearly uniformly elevated above the sea.
Highland.	A series of irregular elevations with valleys between.
Plain.	Level country less than 1,000 feet high. Local names:—Landes (sand heaths), steppes (barrens), deserts (sandy), prairies (grassy), savannas (wet), silvas (wooded), llanos (grassy and wood), pampas (treeless), moor (heath).
Valley.	A depression between hills and mountains. Particular names:—Glen, ravine, gorge, strath, dale, vale, carse, gully.
Delta.	Land between the mouths of a river. Bar, a bank across the mouth of a river.
Ocean.	Water covers 145,000,000 miles, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of the earth, chiefly south of the equator. A very large division of water. These are: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Antarctic, and Arctic.

Sea.	A large branch of an ocean. In general terms sea means ocean, sea, gulf, lake, etc.
Gulf.	Part of a sea or an ocean extending into the land.
Bay.	A hollow, bend, or indentation in the coast line. Bight is an open bay; Inlet, a general name for all coast openings.
Port.	Inlet affording shelter to ships. Other names: Harbor, haven.
Roadstead.	A sheltered place for ships to swing or ride at anchor.
Firth, or Frith.	A narrow inlet at the mouth of a river. Fjord is the Scandinavian name.
Estuary.	The part of a river affected by tides.
Marsh.	Low wet land. Lagoon, a marsh near the sea coast. Swamp, a wooded marsh. Bog, a marsh of vegetable deposit.
Strait.	A passage between bodies of land. Sometimes called Sound.
Channel.	A wide strait; also, where a river expands into the sea.
Current.	The progressive motion of waters. Wave, billow, surge, swell, are rolling waters caused by the winds, tides, &c.
Tides.	The regular rising and falling of waters in oceans, bays, &c. Causes: the attraction of the sun and moon. Flood is the rising tide; Ebb, the falling; Spring tide, at the new and at full moon; Neap, at the moon's first and third quarters.
Lake.	A large body of water surrounded by land. There are four classes: (a) Those that only receive waters; (b) those that only give out waters; (c) those that both receive and give out; (d) those that neither receive nor give out. Local names:—Loch, lough, mere, tarn, water, see, lac, &c.
Spring.	Water coming through the earth's surface.
River.	A large fresh water stream, flowing into a sea, lake, &c. Source or head, where the remotest part rises; Mouth, where the waters reach the sea; Bed, the channel in which the waters flow; Banks, the sides of the stream. The right bank is on one's right side going down stream, the left bank is on the left. Affluent, tributary, branch, fork, feeder, &c., a stream flowing into a river. Confluent, one entering the sea at the same place as another; Confluence, where two rivers join; Basin, the whole area drained; Watershed, the ridge separating basins; Rapid, a swift current; Fall, cataract, cascade, the descent of a stream over a precipice.
Canal.	An artificial river for purposes of navigation, drainage, irrigation, &c.
Ocean Currents	Regular movements of ocean waters. Causes: Evaporation, wind, rotary motion, differences in specific gravities and in temperatures of waters, tides.

Political Geography Definitions.

Republic.	Where the executive and legislative powers are exercised by persons elected by the people.
Monarchy.	Where the executive power is vested for life in one person who usually inherits the office. Kinds: Empire, kingdom, principality, &c. Limited Monarchy: The people's representatives usually control both legislative and executive powers, the sovereign acting on the advice of counsellors chosen from the representatives. Absolute Monarchy: The sovereign is unrestricted.
Colony.	A settlement in a foreign land by people emigrating from their mother country.
Occupations of the Human Race.	Agriculture, Stock-raising, Mining, Lumbering, Manufacturing, Commerce, Fishing, and Hunting.
Civilized Nations.	Such as are governed by laws emanating from the people.
	Note.—In the text R stands for republic; K, kingdom; E, empire; P, principality.

British Colonies.

Note.—Those in black type have responsible government; those in italics, representative; those in Roman, crown.

European.	(Cyprus), Gibraltar, Heligoland, Malta, Channel Islands, Isle of Man.
American.	Canada, Newfoundland, Bahamas, Bermudas, Honduras, Jamaica and Turks, Leewards, Windwards, Falklands, Guiana, Trinidad.
African.	Ascension, Cape of Good Hope and dependencies, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Mauritius, Natal, St. Helena, Sierra Leone.
Asiatic.	Aden, Ceylon, Cyprus, Hong Kong, India, Labuan, Perim, Straits Settlements.
Australasiatic.	Fiji Islands, Rotumah, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia.

NORTH AMERICA

Area, $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions of miles; length, 5600 m.; breadth, 3120 m.
Coast line, 28000 m.; Latitude, 10° - 80° N.; Longitude, 55° - 165° W.
Mean height above the ocean, 700 feet.

BOUNDARIES.

North:—Arctic Ocean and Baffin Bay.
West:—Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea.
East:—Atlantic Ocean.
South:—Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean.

Country.	Comp. Size.	Area 1000s. of sq. mls.	Gov't.	Capital and its Location.	Exports.
United States	26	3100	R	Washington on the Potomac	Breadstuffs, raw cotton, and manufactured goods of cotton and of iron, etc.
ALASKA	5	600		Sitka on Sitka Island	Fish, seals, furs and fish-oils.
Canada	28	3370	Resp	Ottawa on the Ottawa	Lumber, timber, breadstuffs, manufactured goods.
Newfoundland (including Labrador)	1-3	40	"	St. John's on St. John's bay	Fish, oils, seals, furs, etc.
Jamaica and Turks		6	Cr'wn	Kingston on Port Royal	Sugar, rum, tobacco, fruit.
Brit. Honduras, or BELIZE	1-9	13	"	Belize on Honduras bay	Fruit, coffee, mahogany and other cabinet woods.
Bermudas		1-42	Repr	Hamilton on Long island	Potatoes, bananas, oranges
Bahamas		$5\frac{1}{2}$		Nassau on New Providence	Salt, sponges, oranges, pine-apples.
Brit. Leewards		1	"	St. John on Antigua	Molasses, rum, sugar, arrow-root, cotton, and tobacco.
" Windw'ds		1	"	Bridgetown on Barbadoes	Sugar, molasses, rum, and turtles.
Guatemala	1-3	40	R	New Guatemala on the Montagua	Coffee, cochineal, mahogany, sarsaparilla and dyewoods.
San Salvador		7	"	San Salvador on the coast	Indigo, coffee, tobacco, sugar, balsam, hides, rice, cedar.
Honduras	1-3	40	"	Tegueigalpa on the Choluteca	Fruits, cotton, sugar, tobacco, indigo, rosewood.
Nicaragua	1-2	53	"	Managua on lake Leon, or Managua	Fruits, cotton, sugar and tobacco.
Costa Rica	2-9	26	"	San Jose on the Carthago	Sugar, tobacco, corn, cocoa, dyewoods and fruits.
San Domingo, or DOMINICA	1-6	20	"	San Domingo on the south coast	Sugar, cotton, lime-juice, cabinet woods.
Hayti and Tortuga	1-12	10	"	Port-au-Prince on the west coast	Mahogany, logwood, honey, coffee, cocoa.
Mexico	6	742	"	Mexico near lake Tezcuco	Fruits, dye- and cabinet-woods, medicines, india-rubber, gold, silver, tobacco, coffee, hides.
Danish Colonies:					
GREENLAND	3-8	46	Cr'wn	Godshaab, Uppernavik, etc.	Eider-down, seal-skins, whale bone, and oils.
ICELAND	1-3	44	Repr	Reikiavik	
ST. CROIX					
ST. THOMAS			Cr'wn	St. Thomas and Christianstadt	Unrefined sugar, raw cotton.
ST. JOHN					
Spanish Colonies:					
CUBA	1-3	43	Repr	Havana on Cuba	Raw sugar, tobacco, cigars.
PORTO RICO		3		San Juan on Porto Rico	
French Colonies:					
MIQUELON		1-5	"	St. Pierre	Fish.
ST. PIERRE			"	Basse Terre	Sugar, coffee, cocoa, fruits.
GUADALOUPE		2	"	Port Royal	
MARTINIQUE		1	"	Williamstadt on Curagoa	Fine woods, dyes, fruits, cattie, salt.
Dutch Colonies:	1-3	Cr'wn			

Note 1.—The British Isles, area 121,000 miles, is the basis of comparison.

2.—Crown Colony: The CROWN, or Home government, has the entire control both of *legislation* and of *administration*.

Representative government colony: The CROWN retains merely a veto on *legislation*, but controls the *administration*; i. e., appoints all officers to execute the laws.

Responsible government colony: The CROWN retains merely a veto on *legislation*, and has no control over any executive or administrative officer except the governor.

3.—The imports of the above countries are chiefly manufactured cottons, woollens, hardware, &c.

4.—Iceland is by some considered a part of Europe.

Straits Sounds, and Channels.

On the north:—Smith, Jones, Lancaster, Barrow, Melville, Banks, Victoria, Franklin, McClintock, Fury and Hecla, Dease, and Fox.

On the east:—Davis, Hudson, Frobisher, Belle Isle, Northumberland, Canso, Long, Florida or Bahama, Yucatan, Windward, and Mona.

On the west:—Juan de Fuca, Haro, Rosario, Georgia, Johnston, Broughton, Queen Charlotte, Scott, and Behring.

Gulfs and Bays.

Arctic:—Baffin, Disco, Melville, Boothia, Coronation.

Atlantic:—Hudson, James, Ungava, Penny, St. Lawrence, Chaleur, Chedabucto, Halifax, Fundy, Passamaquoddy, Mines, Annapolis, Chignecto, Massachusetts, Cape Cod, Delaware, Chesapeake, Charleston, Appalachee, Mexico, Campeachy, and Honduras.

Pacific:—California, San Francisco, and Georgia.

Islands.

Off the north coast:—Greenland, the Arctic archipelago, and Cumberland.

Off the east coast:—Iceland, Cockburn, Fox, Southampton, Newfoundland, Anticosti, Magdalens, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, Miquelon, St. Pierre, Sable, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Long, Bermudas, Bahamas, Keys (Caicos, or Turks), Cuba, Dominica (Hayti and San Domingo), Jamaica, Porto Rico, Virgins, Windwards, and Leewards.

Off the west coast:—Vancouver, San Juan archipelago, Scotts, Queen Charlotte, Prince of Wales, Sitka, Aleutians, Kodiak, St. Lawrence, and Santa Barbaras.

Peninsulas.

North:—Boothia and Melville.

East:—Labrador, Nova Scotia, Gaspé, Cape Cod, Maryland, Florida, and Yucatan.

West:—California and Alaska.

NOTE.—Nearly all peninsulas, except Yucatan, Labrador, and Jutland (Denmark), point southerly. Cause:—The centre of gravity is south of the centre of the earth; hence more of the southern hemisphere is submerged.

Capes.

On the Arctic seaboard:—Lisburn, Icy, Barrow, Demarcation, Bathurst, and Murchison.

On the Atlantic seaboard:—Farewell, Chudleigh, Wolstenholm, Henrietta Maria, Jones, Charles, Ray, Race, Gaspé, Canso, Breton, Sable, Ann, Cod, May, Henlopen, Charles, Henry, Hatteras, Tancha (Sable), Catoche, and Gracias a Dios.

On the Pacific seaboard:—Corrientes, San Lucas, Conception, Mendocino, Blanco Flattery, Cook, Scott, Romanzoff, and Prince of Wales.

MOUNTAINS.

Range.	Location.	Highest Peak.	Height in feet.	Latitude.
Rocky	From the Arctic Ocean to the Isthmus of Darien, along the western-central part of the continent.	Brown	15,900	52° 35'
Coast	From the mouth of the Fraser river to Alaska, along the coast.	Hooker	15,000	52° 15'
Cascade	From the Fraser river mouth to southern California, along the coast.	Popocatepetel	17,883	18° 53'
Nevada	Between California and Nevada.	St. Elias	17,900	60° 20'
Humboldt	In Nevada.	Fairweather	14,750	59° 2'
Sonora	In Mexico, along the Gulf of California.	Hood	17,000	45° 4'
Ozark	In Arkansas and Missouri.	Shasta	14,400	41° 6'
Appalachian, or Alleghany	The main ridge in Tennessee and West Va.	Whitney	15,000	36° 32'
IRON	The main ridge in Pennsylvania.	Colima	14,800	.....
CUMBERLAND	In western North Carolina.	.....	12,000	.....
BLUE	In eastern Tennessee and Kentucky.	.....	8,000	.....
GREEN	In West Virginia, Maryland, & Pennsylvania.	Unaka	6,000	.....
WHITE	In Vermont.	Look Out	5,000	.....
CATSKILL	In New Hampshire.	Mitchell	6,400	.....
ADIRONDACS	In New York, west of the Hudson.	Otter	5,500	.....
LAWRENCE, or LAURENTIAN	" " lake Champlain.	Mansfield	4,430	44° 33'
	" " south-east of the river St. Lawrence.	Washington	6,400	44° 25'
		.....	5,300	.....
		Marcy	5,400	.....
		.....	3,000	.....

Note. 1.—The West Indies are all mountainous, many peaks being from 6,000 to 7,000 feet high. Hecla, in Iceland, is 5,100 feet in height.

Note. 2.—The Rocky system is 5,000 miles long and from 570 to 1,040 wide; average height 5,000 feet. The Alleghany system is 2,000 miles long and from 150 to 200 wide; average height 2,500 feet.

Plains.

1. Mississippi valley, including the area drained by the Missouri, the Ohio, and other branches of the Mississippi.
2. Saskatchewan, comprising all the country drained into lake Winnipeg.
3. Mackenzie, or Great Northern, sloping towards the Arctic Ocean.
4. Atlantic, or Great Eastern, embracing all east of the Alleghanies.

PLATEAUX.

Name.	Remarks.	Name.	Remarks.
1. Labrador	Average height 2,000 feet.	8. Nevada	Average height 6,000 feet.
2. Laurentian	In northern Ontario and Quebec.	9. Gt. Western	In Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico.
3. Acadian	In New Brunswick.	10. Arizona	Average height 5,300 feet.
4. Cobequid and North	In Nova Scotia.	11. H'ght of Land	Along 49th parallel.
5. Ontario	Between lake Huron and the Ottawa.	12. Anhuac or Mexican	Average height 7,000 feet.
6. Maine	Average height 5,000 feet.	13. Guatemala	" " 5,000 "
7. Utah	" " 8,000 "	14. Gt. Eastern	Among the Alleghanies.

Rivers.

Into the Arctic Ocean:—Colville, Mackenzie, Coppermine, Great Fish (Back)
 Into Hudson Bay:—Churchill (Great English), Nelson, Hayes, Severn, Whale
 Into James Bay:—Albany, Moose, Abittibi, Rupert, East Main.
 Into St. Lawrence Gulf:—St. Lawrence, Restigouche, Miramichi, Richibucto.
 Into Bay of Fundy:—Petitcodiac, Kennebecasis, St. John, St. Croix.
 On the Atlantic Slope } Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Merrimac, Connecticut.
 of the United States: } Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannock,
 James, Roanoke, Cape Fear, Pedee, Santee, Savannah, Altamaha, St. John's.
 Into the Gulf of Mexico:—Appalachicola, Alabama, Mobile, Mississippi, Sabine,
 Trinity, Brazos, Colorado of Texas, Grande del Norte.
 On the Pacific Slope:—Colorado of California, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Kalmath,
 Columbia, Fraser, Skeena, Stickeen, Yukon.

Note 1.—The Mackenzie receives:—

The Great Bear from Great Bear Lake, and the Liard, or Mountain, from Br. Columbia; and also drains Great Slave Lake.

The Slave flows from Lake Athabasca to Great Slave Lake.

The Peace, Athabasca, and Stone rivers flow into Lake Athabasca. In Br. Columbia, near the source of the Fraser, the Peace receives the Findlay and the Parsnip, and in Athabasca territory the Smoky and the Rouge. Both the Columbia and the Athabasca have their source in "The Committee's Punch Bowl," a lakelet on Mt. Brown. The Athabasca flows northerly through Alberta and Athabasca territories, receiving the Lesser Slave from Lesser Slave Lake, and the Great Pembina.

Lakes Wollaston and Deer are drained both into Lake Athabasca by the Stone, and into the Churchill by the Great Deer.

Total length of the Mackenzie, via the Athabasca, 2300 miles. Area drained, 600000 miles or 1/5 of Canada.

2.—The Nelson drains Lake Winnipeg. This lake receives the following rivers:—

(a) Saskatchewan, with its tributaries: the North and South branches and their affluents: Bow, Belly, Red Deer, and Battle;

(b) Little Saskatchewan, from Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis;

(c) Red of the North, and its tributaries: Roseau, Pembina, and Assiniboine, with the affluents of the latter: Souris (Mouse), Qu'appelle (Who Calls).

(d) Winnipeg, from Lake of the Woods, with its affluent the English from Lonely lake (Seul). Lake of the Woods receives the Rainy from Rainy Lake, into which flow the Seine and Nameukan.

Total length of the Nelson and Saskatchewan, 1700 miles. Area drained, over 360000 miles, or 1/9 of Canada.

3.—The St. Lawrence drains the great lakes. (See "Lakes.")

Total length of St. Lawrence, via the Great Lakes, 2150 miles. Area drained, over 300000 miles, or 1/11 of Canada.

4.—The Mississippi drains the valley between the Rockies and the Alleghanies, from the Canada border to the gulf of Mexico. Its tributaries are:

From the West:—Minnesota, Des Moines, Missouri, Arkansas, and Red of the South.

From the East:—Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio.

The Missouri receives the Yellowstone, La Platte, and Kansas.

The Ohio, formed by the Alleghany and Monongahela at Pittsburg, Pa., receives:—Kanawha, Licking, Kentucky, Cumberland, and Tennessee from the South; and Scioto, Miami, and Wabash from the North.

Total length of the Mississippi, via the Missouri, 4506 miles. Area drained, 1226600 miles, or 1/3 of the United States.

5.—The Columbia drains part of Br. Columbia, Washington, and Oregon. Its tributaries are:—

Kootenay, Okonagan, Lewis (Snake), Des Chutes, and Willamette.

Total length of the Columbia from "The Committee's Punch Bowl" to its mouth, 1200 miles. Area drained, over 200000 miles.

LAKES.

Name.	Area in Miles.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Affluents.	Outlets.
Superior	32000	420	160	627	Kaministiquia, Nipigon, Pic, Michipicoten.	Canal (on United States shore) and river <i>St. Mary</i> (Sault Ste. Marie) into lake Huron.
Michigan	25000	360	80	578	Fox, Manistee, Grand, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo.	<i>Chicago</i> canal into Illinois river, and straits of <i>Mackinaw</i> into lake Huron.
Huron, with SAGINAW and GEORGIAN bays	24000	280	190	578	Spanish, French, Maganetewan, Muskoka, Severn, Saugeen, Maitland, St. Mary, Mackinaw.	<i>St. Clair</i> river into lake St. Clair.
St. Clair	360	30	24	570	Thames, Sydenham or Bear Creek, St. Clair.	<i>Detroit</i> into lake Erie.
Erie	12000	250	80	565	Detroit, Grand, Maumee, Otter, Kettle.	<i>Niagara</i> river and <i>Welland</i> canal into lake Ontario, and <i>Erie</i> canal into Hudson river, and lake Ontario.
Ontario and Bay of QUINTE	7000	180	65	232	Niagara, Credit, Trent, Moira, Genesee, Oswego, Black.	<i>St. Lawrence</i> river to the Gulf, <i>Rideau</i> canal to Ottawa river, and <i>Genesee</i> and <i>Oswego</i> canals to Erie canal.
Nipigon	1650	60	50	850	.....	<i>Nipigon</i> into lake Superior.
Simcoe	....	30	18	704	Holland, Beaver, Talbot.	<i>Severn</i> into Georgian bay, through lake Couchiching.
Nipissing	....	50	35	634	Sturgeon.	<i>French</i> into Georgian bay.
Temiscamingue	....	67	15	650	Ottawa.	<i>Ottawa</i> into St. Lawrence.
Champlain	567	104	15	93	Missisquoi, Winooski, and Horicon from lake George.	<i>Richelieu (Sorel)</i> into St. Lawrence.
St. John	500	..	..	300	Mistassini	<i>Saguenay</i> into St. Lawrence.
Great Bear	14000	200	..	230	.....	<i>Great Bear</i> into Mackenzie.
Great Slave	20000	350	..	580	Great Slave, Hay.	<i>Mackenzi</i> into Arctic Ocean.
Athabasca	5000	240	..	600	Peace, Athabasca, Stone.	<i>Great Slave</i> into Great Slave lake.
Wollaston	2000	..	..	..	Deer.	<i>Stone</i> into lake Athabasca.
Deer	3000	115	..	..	Deer.	<i>Great Deer</i> into Churchill, and <i>Deer</i> into lake Wollaston.
Winnipeg	18000	280	..	700	Saskatchewan, Little Saskatchewan, Red, Winnipeg.	<i>Nelson</i> into Hudson bay.
Winnipegosis	2300	120	..	728	Red Deer, Swan, Shoal.	<i>Water Hen</i> into Lake Manitoba.
Manitoba	....	..	..	720	White Mud, Water Hen.	<i>Little Saskatchewan</i> into lake Winnipeg.
Woods	500	..	..	977	Rainy.	<i>Winnipeg</i> into lake Winnipeg.
Lonely, or SEUL	....	..	..	..	.....	<i>English</i> into Winnipeg river.

Minor lakes:—Tezcuco and Chapala, in Mexico; Nicaragua and Leon (*Managua*), in Nicaragua; Great Salt and Utah, in Utah; Humboldt, in Nevada; Itasca, in Minnesota; Okanagan, in British Columbia; Abittibi, Balsam, Sturgeon, Scugog, Pigeon, Chemong, Stoney, Rice, and Mississippi, in Ontario; George or Horicon, in New York; and Memphramagog, Megantic, Temiscouata, and Manouan, in Quebec.

Note 1.—The lake expansions of the St. Lawrence are: Thousand Islands, St. Francis, St. Louis, and St. Peter.

2.—Lake Superior is 1200 feet deep; Michigan, 1000; Huron, 600; St. Clair, 20; Erie, 200; Ontario, 600.

Canada.

Capital, Ottawa.

Population, 4,324,108 (1831).

Area, 3,370,290 miles.

Latitude: Same as from the north of Norway to the middle of Spain.

Southern extremity, Point Pelee, in Essex, Ontario, in Lat. 42°, or the same as Boston.

BOUNDARIES.

- North:—Arctic Ocean; East:—Atlantic Ocean; West:—Pacific Ocean; South:—United States and the great lakes; or more minutely as follows:—
- From the Gulf of Georgia to lake of the Woods: the 49th parallel of latitude.
 - From lake of the Woods to lake Superior: Rainy river and lake, with a chain of tributary lakes, and Pigeon river.
 - From the mouth of Pigeon river to St. Regis, Quebec, opposite Cornwall: Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, Ontario, Thousand Islands; and the rivers St. Mary, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara, St. Lawrence.
 - From St. Regis to the N. E. corner of Vermont (the source of the Connecticut): the 45th parallel.
 - Thence to Passamaquoddy Bay: a ridge of highlands and the St. John and St. Croix rivers.

Government.

1. The legislative power is a Parliament constituted as follows:—

- House of Commons, whose members are elected by the people of Canada. Ontario sends 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; Manitoba, 5; British Columbia, 6; and Prince Edward Island, 6. Total, 211. Any bill may, and all money bills must, originate in this House. It controls the revenue and the expenditure.
- Senate, or Upper House, whose members are appointed for life by the Privy Council of Canada. There are 24 from Ontario; 24 from Quebec; 10 from Nova Scotia; 10 from New Brunswick; 3 from Manitoba; 3 from British Columbia; and 4 from Prince Edward Island. Total, 78.

NOTE.—The senators of the first parliament of Canada (1867) received their commissions from the Privy Council of Great Britain and Ireland.

- Governor-General, appointed by the Privy Council of Great Britain and Ireland, and representing the Queen.

2. The executive power is a Privy Council composed of the Governor-General and members summoned by him. In practice these are: the leader of the dominant party in the House of Commons and members of both Senate and Commons recommended by him to the Governor-General for appointment.

The administration of the laws is entrusted to judges appointed by the Privy Council of Canada, and to magistrates appointed by the Executive Councils of the Provinces.

The revenue is derived chiefly from: (a) Customs, a duty levied on goods imported; (b) Excise, a duty levied on liquors, tobaccos, &c., manufactured in Canada; (c) Post Office; (d) Public Works, &c.

The Expenditure is chiefly on account of: interest on the public debt, subsidies to Provinces, civil government, justice, legislation, penitentiaries, surveys, public works, post office, Indian grants, immigration, militia, &c.

Public debt of Canada, \$225,000,000. Exports, \$100,000,000. Imports, \$105,000,000. Revenue, \$30,000,000. Expenditure, \$27,600,000.

PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Name	Area in thou. of sq. miles	1881. Population.	Capital and its Population in thousands.	Location of Capital.	Remaining cities and towns with upwards of 5,000 inhabitants.
Ontario	220	1,923,228	Toronto 86	Lake Ontario	Hamilton 36, Ottawa 27, London 20, Kingston 14, Guelph 10, St. Catharines 10, Brantford 10, Belleville 10, St. Thomas 9, Stratford 8, Chatham 8, Brockville 8, Peterborough 7, Windsor 7, Port Hope 6, Woodstock 5, Galt 5, Lindsay 5, Barrie 5.
Quebec	188	1,359,027	Quebec 62	St. Lawrence river	Montreal 140, Three Rivers 9, Levis 8, Sherbrooke 7, Hull 7, St. Henri 6, St. Jean Baptiste 6, Sorel 6, St. Hyacinthe 5.
New Brunswick	27	321,233	Fredericton 6	St. John river	St. John 26, Portland 15, Moncton 5.
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	20	440,572	Halifax 36	Atlantic, or Halifax bay	None over 5, Dartmouth 4, Windsor 3, Truro 4, Pictou 4.
Manitoba	123	65,954	Winnipeg 7	Red and Assiniboine rivers	None over 5, Emerson, Brandon, Gimli, Selkirk, Portage-la-Prairie.
British Columbia	341	49,459	Victoria 5	Juan de Fuca str	None over 5, Nanaimo, Esquimalt.
Prince Edward Id	2	108,891	Charlottetown 11	Hillsboro bay	None over 5, Georgetown, Summerside.

Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, Quebec, formerly Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, which includes Cape Breton island, were united under the name, "*The Dominion of Canada*," on July 1st, 1867. In 1870 *Manitoba* was admitted into the union, in 1871 *British Columbia*, and in 1873 *Prince Edward Island*. The Territories were acquired in 1870, but were organized in May, 1882.

TERRITORIES.

Name.	Area in thousands of sq. miles.	Places of Importance.	Boundaries.
Assiniboia	95	Regina, Qu'appelle, Livingstone, Chesterfield, Wood Mountain, Forts Walsh and Pelly.	South, United States, or 49th parallel; West, Alberta; East, Manitoba; North, Saskatchewan, or 52nd parallel.
Saskatchewan	114	Battleford, Cumberland, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Forts Pitt, Carlton, and LaCorne.	South, Assiniboia; West, Alberta; East, Manitoba, Lake Winnipeg, and Nelson river; North, North-West Territory, or 55th parallel.
Alberta	100	Fort McLeod, Edmonton, Victoria, Rocky Mountain Ho., Forts Calgary, Saskatchewan, Old Bow, and Assiniboine.	South, United States; West, British Columbia, or Rocky Mountains; East, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan; North, Athabasca.
Athabasca	122	Dunvegan, Vermillion, Peace River, Athabasca, Forts McLeod and Lesser Slave.	South, Alberta; West, British Columbia; East, North-West Territory, Athabasca river and lake, and Slave river; North, North-West Territory, or 60th parallel.
Keewatin	360	Fort York, Norway Ho., Oxford Ho.	South, Manitoba; West, North-West Territory; East, North Territory and Hudson bay; North, Arctic Ocean.

The remaining territories, unofficially named *North-West*, *North*, and *North-East*, cover about one-half of Canada. Population, including Indians, of all the Territories, 57,000. Of the above, *Assiniboia*, *Saskatchewan* and *Alberta* are being rapidly settled. As yet (1883) all are governed by officers appointed by the Privy Council of Canada.

Ontario.

Capital, Toronto.

BOUNDARIES.

- North-east*:—Ottawa river, lake Temiscamingue, and the line due north from this lake to James bay; or, Quebec and North-East territory.
- North-west*:—James bay, Albany and English rivers, and Lonely lake; or, Manitoba and North territory.
- South-west*:—Lakes of the Woods, Rainy, Superior, Huron, and St. Clair, and rivers Rainy, Pigeon, St. Mary, St. Clair, and Detroit; or, Minnesota and the great lakes.
- South-east*:—Lakes Erie and Ontario, and rivers Niagara and St. Lawrence.

Government.

1. *Legislative*:—Legislative Assembly, consisting of:—

- (a) Eighty-eight members, *elected* by the people of Ontario.
- (b) A Lieutenant-Governor, *appointed* by the Privy Council of Canada.

2. *Executive*:—A Council, composed of the Lieutenant-Governor and the leaders of the ruling party in the Assembly. These must be members of the Assembly.

The revenue is derived chiefly from:—The Dominion of Canada, the sale of Crown lands and of timber limits, interest, licenses, law stamps, &c.

The expenditure is chiefly on account of:—Civil government, justice, asylum and other institutions, education, railways, &c.

Lakes.

On the boundaries:—Lonely, Woods, Rainy, Nameukan, Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, Ontario, Thousand Islands, St. Francis, Temiscamingue, and Abitibi.

Within the boundaries:—Nipigon, Shebandowan, Nipissing, Couchiching, Simcoe, Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, the Victoria and Peterborough chain (Balsam, Sturgeon, Pigeon, Buckhorn, Chemong or Mud, Stoney or Trout or Clear, Scugog, Rice), Rideau, and Mississippi.

Rivers.

On the boundaries:—Albany, English, Winnipeg, Rainy, Pigeon, St. Mary, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara, St. Lawrence, and Ottawa.

Into lake Superior:—Pigeon, Kaministiquia, Nipigon, and Michipicoten.

Into lake Huron:—Sable, Saugeen, Maitland, Bayfield, Aux Sables, and St. Mary.

Into Georgian bay:—Mississagua, Spanish, French, Maganetewan, Muskoka, Severn, Nottawasaga, and Sydenham.

Into lake St. Clair:—Sydenham (Bear Creek), Thames, and St. Clair.

Into lake Erie:—Grand, Detroit, Kettle, and Otter.

Into lake Ontario and bay of Quinte:—Niagara, Credit, Etobicoke, Humber, Don, Rouge, Trent, Moira, Salmon or Shannon, and Napanee.

Into the St. Lawrence:—Raisin, and Beaudette.

Into the Ottawa:—Nation, Rideau, Mississippi, Madawaska, Bonnechere, Muskrat and Indian, Petawawa, Mattawan, and Montreal.

Canals.

Rideau, between Kingston and Ottawa, passing *Newboro, Smith's Falls, and Mer-
rickville*. Note.—A branch runs from Smith's Falls to Perth.

Welland, between lakes Erie and Ontario, passing *Port Colborne, Welland, Port
Robinson, Allanburgh, Thorold, Merritton, St. Catharines, and Port Dalhousie*.

St. Lawrence, to overcome the various rapids on the St. Lawrence, passing *Iroquois,
Morrisburgh, Dickinson's Landing, and Cornwall*.

Note 1.—The chain of lakes in Victoria and Peterboro counties is rendered naviga-
ble by locks at *Bobcaygeon, Lindsay, Rosevale, Young's Point* (near
Lakefield), and *Peterboro*. Steamers run between Port Perry, on lake
Scugog, and Bridgenorth, on Chemong lake, within four miles of Peter-
boro. The Trent Valley canal will pass through this chain.

2.—Lakes Superior and Huron are joined by a canal, the Sault Ste. Marie, on
the United States shore.

3.—The St. Clair Flats canal is simply a dredged channel in lake St. Clair.

Islands.

Silver and Michipicoten, in Superior; Joseph and Manitoulin, in Huron; Pelée and
Long Point, in Erie; Amherst, Wolfe, and Garden, in Ontario; and Thousand,
in St. Lawrence. Drummond, in Huron; Grand and Goat, in the Niagara; and
the Ducks, in Ontario, belong to the United States; Allumette and Calumet,
in the Ottawa, belong to Quebec.

Bays and Gulfs.

Thunder, Black, Nipigon, and Michipicoten, in lake Superior; Manitou and Georgian,
with its ports—Parry Sound, Matchedash, Nottawasaga, Owen Sound, and Col-
poy—in lake Huron; Rondeau, Long Point, and Maitland, in lake Erie; and
Burlington, Toronto, Presqu'Isle, Wellers Wellington, South, and Quinte, in
lake Ontario.

An incorporated village is supposed to contain..... 800 to 2,000 inhabitants.

A town " " 2,000 to 9,000 "

A city " " above 9,000 "

Note.—Charters of incorporation are granted by the Legislative Assembly, and confer privileges in
the management of local affairs. Many villages, not incorporated, are larger than some incor-
porated.

A township is a subdivision of a county, surveyed into lots or farms.

A county is a division of a province, for political, judicial, educational, and local improvement purposes.

A province, in Canada, is a division of the country, with power:—To amend its laws; to manage and to
sell its public lands and timber; to establish and to maintain public reformatories, prisons, hospitals,
charities, &c.; to control its municipal institutions; to manage tavern licenses for revenue purposes;
to administer justice; to direct its educational interests, &c.

Note.—The authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to:—The public debt, trade and com-
merce, raising money by any system of taxation, postal service, census, militia, navigation,
currency and coinage, banking, weights and measures, criminal law, marriage and divorce,
&c., and all classes of subjects not expressly stated as coming under the authority of the
provinces.

Counties of Ontario.

Towns are in black-faced type, incorporated villages in *italics*, and other important villages in Roman.
The figures indicate in *hundreds* the population.

Note.—Unless otherwise stated, the first named is the "county town," i. e., where the County Courts
sit, the County Council meets, the county buildings (gaol, court-house, etc.) are.

ON THE GEORGIAN BAY.

Counties.	Cities, towns, and villages.
Simcoe	Barrie 50, Collingwood 45, Orillia 30, <i>Bradford</i> 12, <i>Alliston</i> 11, <i>Midland</i> 11, <i>Penetanguishene</i> 11, <i>Stayner</i> 10, <i>Sunnidale</i> , <i>Allandale</i> , <i>Angus</i> , <i>Beeton</i> , <i>Belle Ewart</i> , <i>Bondhead</i> .
Grey	<i>Owen Sound</i> 44, <i>Meaford</i> 19, <i>Durham</i> 11, <i>Mt. Forest</i> in part, <i>Warton</i> in part, <i>Flesherton</i> , <i>Hanover</i> .
Bruce	<i>Walkerton</i> 44, <i>Kincardine</i> 29, <i>Port Elgin</i> 14, <i>Lucknow</i> 12, <i>Paisley</i> 12, <i>Southampton</i> (<i>Saugeen</i>) 12, <i>Chesley</i> 9, <i>Teeswater</i> 9, <i>Warton</i> 8, <i>Tara</i> , <i>Tiverton</i> .

ON LAKE HURON.

Counties.	Cities, towns, and villages.
Bruce	See above.
Huron	<i>Goderich</i> 46, <i>Clinton</i> 26, <i>Seaford</i> 25, <i>Wingham</i> 20, <i>Exeter</i> 18, <i>Blyth</i> 9, <i>Bayfield</i> 7, <i>Wroaxeter</i> 6, <i>Brussels</i> 6, <i>Lucknow</i> (in part).
Lambton	<i>Sarnia</i> 39, <i>Petrolia</i> 35, <i>Forest</i> 17, <i>Point Edward</i> 13, <i>Watford</i> 12, <i>Wyoming</i> 9, <i>Alvinston</i> 8, <i>Thedford</i> (<i>Widder Stn.</i>) 7, <i>Arkona</i> 6, <i>Oil Springs</i> 6, <i>Courtright</i> .

ON LAKE ERIE.

Counties	Cities, towns, and villages.
Essex	<i>Sandwich</i> 12, <i>Windsor</i> 67, <i>Amherstburg</i> 27, <i>Leamington</i> 15, <i>Kingsville</i> 9, <i>Belle River</i> 6, <i>Colchester</i> , <i>Essex Centre</i> .
Kent	<i>Chatham</i> 60, <i>Dresden</i> 29, <i>Ridgetown</i> 18, <i>Wallaceburg</i> 16, <i>Blenheim</i> 13, <i>Bothwell</i> 10, <i>Thamesville</i> 8, <i>Rondeau</i> (<i>Shrewsbury</i>).
Elgin	<i>St. Thomas</i> 90, <i>Aylmer</i> 16, <i>Port Stanley</i> 7, <i>Springfield</i> 6, <i>Vienna</i> 6, <i>Dunwich</i> (<i>Wallace-town</i>), <i>Port Burwell</i> .
Norfolk	<i>Simcoe</i> 27, <i>Port Dover</i> 12, <i>Waterford</i> 11, <i>Port Rowan</i> , <i>Port Ryerse</i> .
Haldimand	<i>Cayuga</i> 29, <i>Dunnville</i> 13, <i>Caledonia</i> 13, <i>Jarvis</i> , <i>Hagersville</i> , <i>York</i> , <i>Canfield</i> , <i>Canboro</i> .
Welland	<i>Welland</i> 19, <i>Thorold</i> 25, <i>Niagara Falls</i> (<i>Clifton</i>) 24, <i>Port Colborne</i> 18, <i>Chippawa</i> 7, <i>Fort Erie</i> 7, <i>Drummondville</i> , <i>Ridgeway</i> , <i>Allanburgh</i> .

ON LAKE ONTARIO AND BAY OF QUINTE.

Counties.	Cities, towns, and villages.
Lincoln	<i>St. Catharines</i> 100, <i>Niagara</i> 15, <i>Merritton</i> 18, <i>Port Dalhousie</i> 12, <i>Grimsby</i> 7, <i>Beamsville</i> 7, <i>Smithville</i> , <i>Queenston</i> .
Wentworth	<i>Hamilton</i> 360, <i>Dundas</i> 37, <i>Waterdown</i> , <i>Ancaster</i> , <i>Stoney Creek</i> .
Halton	<i>Milton</i> 13, <i>Oakville</i> 17, <i>Georgetown</i> 15, <i>Burlington</i> 11, <i>Acton</i> 9, <i>Bronte</i> , <i>Norval</i> .
Peel	<i>Brampton</i> 30, <i>Streetsville</i> 8, <i>Bolton</i> (<i>Albion</i>) 6.

ON LAKE ONTARIO AND BAY OF QUINTE (CONTINUED).

Counties.	Cities, towns, and villages.
York	Toronto 870, Yorkville 50 (about being annexed to Toronto), Newmarket 20, Aurora 16, Parkdale 12, Markham 10, Stouffville 9, Richmond Hill 9, Weston 9, Brockton 8, Holland Landing 6, Scarboro, Thornhill, Georgina (Sutton).
Ontario	Whitby 32, Oshawa 40, Uxbridge 19, Port Perry 18, Cannington 10, Beaverton, Pickering (Duffin's Creek), Brooklin, Prince Albert.
Durham	Port Hope 56, Bowmanville 36, Millbrook 12, Newcastle 11, Orono, Bethany, Hampton, Cartwright (Williamsburg).
Northumberland	Note.—Durham and Northumberland are united; County town, Cobourg.
P. Edward	Cobourg 50, Campbellford 15, Brighton 15, Colborne 11, Hastings (in part), Baltimore, Harwood.
Hastings	Picton 30, Wellington 6, Hallowell (Bloomfield), Consecon.
Lennox	Belleville 96, Trenton 31, Deseronto (Mill Point) 17, Madoc 11, Stirling 9, Wollaston, Marmora.
Addington	Napanee 87, Adolphustown.
Frontenac	Note.—Lennox and Addington are united; County town, Napanee.
	Newburgh 14, Bath 6, Odessa, Tamworth.
	Kingston 140, Portsmouth 18, Garden Island 5, Loughboro (Sydenham).

ON THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Counties.	Cities, towns, and villages.
Leeds	Brockville 76, Gananoque 29, Newboro 5, Farmersville.
Grenville	Note.—Leeds and Grenville are united; County town, Brockville.
Dundas	Prescott 30, Kemptville 12, Merrickville 9, Cardinal.
Stormont	Morrisburgh 18, Iroquois 10.
Glengarry	Note.—Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry are united; County town, Cornwall.
	Cornwall 45, Dickinson's Landing.
	Lancaster, Alexandria, Martintown, Williamstown.

ON THE RIVER OTTAWA.

Counties.	Cities, towns, and villages.
Renfrew	Pembroke 29, Arnprior 22, Renfrew 16.
Carleton	Ottawa 274, New Edinburgh 10, Richmond 5.
Russell	Russell (Duncanville).
Prescott	Note.—Russell and Prescott are united; County town, L'Orignal.
	L'Orignal 9, Hawkesbury 20, Vankleek Hill.

NOT ON THE BOUNDARIES.

Counties.	Cities, towns and villages.
Lanark	Perth 25, Almonte 27, Smith's Falls 21, Carleton Place 20, Lanark 8, Packenham,
Peterboro	Peterborough 69, Ashburnham 13, Hastings 9, Lakefield 9, Norwood 9.
Victoria	Lindsay 51, Fenelon Falls 12, Bobcaygeon 8, Omemee 8, Oakwood, Woodville, Kinmount, Cobocok.
Dufferin	Orangeville 29, Shelburne 8, Dundalk.

NOT ON THE BOUNDARIES (CONTINUED).

Counties.	Cities, towns and villages.
Wellington	Guelph 100, Mt. Forest 22, Harriston 18, Fergus 18, Elora 14, Arthur 13, Clifford 8, Drayton 6, Erin, Palmerston (in part).
Waterloo	Berlin 41, Galt 52, Waterloo 21, Preston 1, New Hamburg 13, Hespeler 7, Ayr 12, Elmira, Breslau, Conestogo 10.
Perth	Stratford 83, St. Mary's 35, Listowell 27, Mitchell 23, Palmerston 19, Milverton 6, Shakespeare.
Brant	Brantford 96, Paris 32, Harrisburg.
Oxford	Woodstock 54, Ingersoll 44, Tilsonburg 20, Norwich 15, Embro 7, Hawtrey, Otterville, Drumbo.
Middlesex	London 198, Strathroy 39, London East 39, Petersville 16, Parkhill 16, Lucan 10, Ailsa Craig 9, Glencoe 8, Wardsville 6, Newbury 6, Westminster, Komoka.
Haliburton	Minden, Haliburton, Snowden.

Districts or unorganized counties.

ON THE GEORGIAN BAY.

Counties.	Towns and Villages.
Muskoka	Bracebridge 15, Gravenhurst, Severn Bridge.
Parry Sound	Parry Sound 13, Maganetewan.
Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie 9, Bruce Mines.

ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Counties.	Towns and Villages.
Algoma	(See "On the Georgian Bay.")
Thunder Bay	Pr. Arthur's Landing 13, Fort William 7, Rat Portage, Fort Francis, Fort Moose.

Note.—Nipissing, containing Mattawa and Hopefield, borders on the Ottawa river.

THE TEN CITIES OF ONTARIO ARE:

Toronto,	86,415.	Guelph,	9,890.
Hamilton,	35,961.	St. Catharines,	9,631.
Ottawa,	27,412.	Brantford,	9,616.
London,	19,746.	Belleville,	9,516.
Kingston,	14,091.	St. Thomas,	8,367.

Note.—Important places with only one railway are in Roman. Junctions or crossings of *two* roads are in *italics*. Junctions or crossings of *more than two* are black-faced.

RAILWAYS OF ONTARIO.

Railways.	Miles.	Towns, crossings, junctions, &c.
Grand Trunk (Main Line)	861	*Detroit, *Port Huron, Sarnia (Point Edward), Parkhill, Ailsa Craig, <i>Lucan</i> , <i>St. Mary's</i> , Stratford, <i>Berlin</i> , <i>Guelph</i> , Georgetown, Brampton, Toronto, Scarborough, Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville, Port Hope, Cobourg, Trenton, Belleville, Deseronto, Napanee, Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, Morrisburg, Cornwall, Lancaster, *Coteau, *Montreal, *Portland.
BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON DIVISION	160	*Buffalo, Fort Erie, Port Colborne, Dunnville, Canfield, Caledonia, Brantford, Paris, Drumbo, Tavistock, Stratford, Seaford, Clinton, Goderich.
ST. MARY'S AND LONDON DIVISION	22	<i>St. Mary's</i> , London.
WATERLOO AND GALT DIVISION	15	Waterloo, <i>Berlin</i> , Galt.
LAKE ERIE & GEORGIAN BAY DIVISION	167	Warton, Tara, Chesley, Hanover, Harriston, Palmerston, Listowel, Milverton, Stratford, <i>Tavistock</i> , Woodstock, Norwich, <i>Hawtre</i> , Simcoe, Port Dover.
Palmerston and Durham Branch	26	Palmerston, Mount Forest, Durham.
Great Western Division of Grand Trunk	229	Windsor, Chatham, <i>Glencoe</i> , <i>Kemoka</i> , London, <i>Ingersoll</i> , Woodstock, <i>Paris</i> , Harrisburg, Dundas, Hamilton, <i>St. Catharines</i> , Merriton, Niagara Falls (Clifton).
WELLINGTON, GREY, AND BRUCE DIVISION OF GREAT WESTERN	137	Brantford, Harrisburg, Galt, Preston, Hespeler, <i>Guelph</i> , <i>Elora</i> , <i>Fergus</i> , Drayton, Palmerston, Harriston, Clifford, Walkerton, Paisley, Port Elgin, Southampton.
Kincardine Branch	67	Palmerston, Listowel, Brussels, Bluevale, <i>Wingham</i> , Lucknow, Kincardine.
BRANTFORD, NORFOLK, AND PORT BURWELL DIVISION	35	(Harrisburg 8 miles), Brantford, <i>Norwich</i> , <i>Tilsonburg</i> .
TORONTO DIVISION	39	Hamilton, Waterdown, <i>Burlington</i> , Oakville, Toronto.
LONDON, HURON, & BRUCE DIVISION	74	London, <i>Hyde Park</i> , <i>Lucan</i> , Exeter, Clinton, Blyth, <i>Wingham</i> (Kincardine 28 miles).
LONDON AND PORT STANLEY DIVISION	23	London, Westminster, St. Thomas, Port Stanley.
LOOP, OR AIR LINE, DIVISION	145	<i>Glencoe</i> , St. Thomas, <i>Ayrmer</i> , <i>Tilsonburg</i> , <i>Simcoe</i> , <i>Jarvis</i> , Cayuga, Welland Junction, Fort Erie, *Buffalo.
Niagara Falls Branch	17	Welland Junction, Welland, Port Robinson, <i>Allanburgh</i> , Stamford, Niagara Falls.
Sarnia Branch	51	(London 10 miles), <i>Kemoka</i> , Strathroy, Watford, <i>Wyoming</i> , Sarnia.
Petrolia Branch	6	<i>Wyoming</i> , <i>Petrolia</i> .
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce	122	Toronto, Woodbridge, <i>Cardwell</i> (Caledon East), Alton, Orangeville, Shelburne, Flesherton, Owen Sound.
TEESWATER BRANCH	70	Orangeville, Arthur, <i>Mount Forest</i> , Harriston, Wroxeter, Teeswater.
Midland	120	Port Hope, <i>Millbrook</i> , Bethany, <i>Omeme</i> , Lindsay, <i>Lorneville</i> , Beaverton, <i>Atherley</i> , <i>Orillia</i> , <i>Waubaushe</i> , Midland.
Peterboro Branch	22	<i>Millbrook</i> , Peterboro, Lakefield.
WHITBY AND HALIBURTON DIVISION.	101	Whitby, Brooklin, Prince Albert, Port Perry, <i>Manilla</i> , Lindsay, Fenelon Falls, Kimmount, Haliburton.
NIPISSING DIVISION	88	Toronto, Scarborough, <i>Stouffville</i> , Uxbridge, <i>Wick</i> , Sunderland, <i>Lorneville</i> , Cobocok.

* Not in Ontario.

RAILWAYS OF ONTARIO.—CONTINUED.

Railways.	Miles.	Towns, crossings, junctions, &c.
Sutton Branch	27	<i>Stouffville</i> , Sutton, Jackson's Point.
GRAND JUNCTION DIVISION	66	Peterboro, Keene, Hastings, Campbellford, Stirling, <i>N. Hastings Junction</i> , <i>Belleville</i> .
Madoc Branch	15	<i>N. Hastings Junction</i> , Madoc.
TORONTO AND OTTAWA DIVISION	..	Toronto, <i>Nip. Div.</i> to <i>Wick</i> , <i>Manilla</i> , <i>W. & H. Div.</i> to <i>Lindsay</i> , <i>Main Line</i> to <i>Omeme</i> , Peterboro, <i>Grand Jn. Div.</i> to <i>Madoc</i> , <i>Bridgewater</i> , <i>Perth</i> ? <i>Ottawa</i> ? or <i>Cornwall</i> ?
Northern & North-Western	151	Port Dover, <i>Jarvis</i> , <i>Hagersville</i> , <i>Caledonia</i> , Hamilton, <i>Burlington</i> , <i>Milton</i> , <i>Georgetown</i> , <i>Riverdale</i> , <i>Caledon East</i> (Cardwell Jn.), <i>Beeton</i> , <i>Alliston</i> , <i>Collingwood</i> .
NORTHERN DIVISION	115	Toronto, Thornhill, Aurora, Newmarket, Holland Landing, Bradford, Allandale, Barrie, <i>Colwell</i> , Angus, Stayner, <i>Collingwood</i> , Meaford.
Muskoka Branch	51	Allandale, Barrie, <i>Orillia</i> , <i>Atherley</i> , Gravenhurst.
Barrie and Beeton Branch	26	Barrie, Allandale, Thornton, Cookstown, <i>Beeton</i> .
North Simcoe Branch	50	Barrie, Allandale, <i>Colwell</i> , Penetanguishene.
Credit Valley	121	Toronto, <i>Streetsville</i> , <i>Milton</i> , <i>Galt</i> , <i>Ayr</i> , <i>Drumbo</i> , <i>Woodstock</i> , <i>Ingersoll</i> , <i>St. Thomas</i> .
Orangeville Branch	34	<i>Streetsville</i> , <i>Brampton</i> , <i>Riverdale</i> , <i>Church Falls</i> , <i>Alton</i> , <i>Orangeville</i> .
Elora Branch	27	<i>Church Falls</i> , <i>Erin</i> , <i>Fergus</i> , <i>Elora</i> , <i>GUELPH</i> .
Canada Southern	223	*Buffalo, Victoria (Ft. Erie), <i>Niagara Jn.</i> , <i>Welland Jn.</i> , <i>Canfield</i> , <i>Hagersville</i> , <i>Waterford</i> , <i>Hawtre</i> , <i>Tilsonburg</i> , <i>St. Thomas</i> , <i>St. Clair Jn.</i> , <i>Ridgetown</i> , <i>Charing Cross</i> , <i>Essex Centre</i> , <i>Maidstone</i> , <i>Sandwich</i> , <i>Windsor</i> , *Detroit.
Amherstburg Branch	16	<i>Essex Centre</i> , Colchester Station, Amherstburg.
ST. CLAIR DIVISION	66	<i>St. Thomas</i> , <i>St. Clair Jn.</i> , <i>Loop Line Jn.</i> , <i>Delaware</i> , <i>Gt. W. Jn.</i> , <i>Alvinston</i> , <i>Oil City</i> , <i>Petrolia Jn.</i> , <i>Courtright</i> .
Petrolia Branch	7	<i>Petrolia Jn.</i> (near Oil City, and also Oil Springs), <i>Petrolia</i> .
NIAGARA DIVISION	30	*Buffalo, Victoria (Fort Erie), <i>Niagara Jn.</i> , Chippawa, Niagara Falls, Queenston, Niagara.
Canada Pacific	199	<i>Ottawa</i> , <i>Carleton Place Jn.</i> , <i>Almonte</i> , <i>Packenham</i> , <i>Arnprior</i> , <i>Renfrew</i> , <i>Pembroke</i> , <i>Petawawa</i> , <i>Mattawa</i> .
BROCKVILLE DIVISION	46	<i>Brockville</i> , <i>Smith's Falls</i> , <i>Carleton Place</i> (Ottawa 29 miles).
Perth Branch	12	<i>Smith's Falls</i> , <i>Perth</i> .
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	54	<i>Prescott</i> , <i>Spencerville</i> , <i>Kemptville</i> , <i>Chaudière Jn.</i> , <i>Ottawa</i> .
Canada Atlantic	..	<i>Ottawa</i> , <i>Chaudière Jn.</i> , <i>Alexandria</i> , *Coteau Landing.
Welland	25	Port Colborne, <i>G. W. Jn.</i> , <i>C. S. Jn.</i> , <i>Welland</i> , Port Robinson, <i>Allanburgh</i> , <i>Thorold</i> , <i>Merriton</i> , <i>St. Catharines</i> , Port Dalhousie.
Kingston and Pembroke	61	<i>Kingston</i> , <i>Sharbot Lake</i> , <i>Mississippi</i> .
Central Ontario	32	<i>Trenton</i> , <i>Consecon</i> , <i>Wellington</i> , <i>Bloomfield</i> , <i>Picton</i> .
Cobourg and Rice Lake (Cobourg, Peterboro, & Marmora)	15	<i>Cobourg</i> , <i>Baltimore</i> , <i>Harwood</i> (on Rice lake).
+Huron and Erie	..	<i>Rondeau</i> , <i>Blenheim</i> , <i>Charing Cross</i> , <i>Chatham</i> , <i>Dresden</i> , <i>Oil Springs</i> . (Branch from Dresden to Wallaceburg.)
+Ontario and Quebec	..	<i>Toronto</i> , <i>Markham</i> , <i>Bethany</i> , <i>Peterboro</i> , <i>Madoc</i> , <i>Perth</i> , <i>Ottawa</i> .

† Under construction (1883). * Not in Ontario.

Note.—The Ontario Central is extending up the Trent valley north of Trenton. There is a short line from the Grand Trunk to Deseronto on the Bay of Quinte. The Napanee and Tamworth is graded. The Ontario & Sault Ste. Marie Railway is being rapidly pushed forward to run in connection with the Midland.

Rivers.

Saugeen :—Southampton, Paisley, Walkerton, Teeswater, Chesley, Hanover, Durham, Clifford, Mount Forest.

Maitland :—Goderich, Wingham.

North branch :—Wingham, Wroxeter, Gorrie, Fordwich, Harriston.

Little Maitland :—Wingham, Bluevale, Palmerston.

South branch :—Brussels, Cranbrook, Trowbridge, Listowell.

Bayfield :—Bayfield, Clinton, Seaforth.

Aux Sables :—Arkona, Parkhill, Ailsa Craig, Exeter, Lucan.

Sydenham, or Bear Creek :—Wallaceburg.

North branch :—Wallaceburg, Oil Springs, Petrolia.

South branch :—Wallaceburg, Dresden, Florence, Alvinston, Watford, Strathroy.

Thames :—Chatham, Thamesville, Bothwell, Wardsville, Komoka, London.

North branch :—London, St. Mary's, Mitchell.

Avon :—Stratford Shakespeare.

South branch :—London, Ingersoll, Beachville, Woodstock.

Otter :—Port Burwell, Vienna, Tilsonburg, Otterville, Norwich.

Grand :—Port Maitland, Dunnville, Cayuga, York, Caledonia, Brantford, Paris, Galt.

Preston, Breslau, Conestogo, Elora, Fergus.

Nith :—Paris, Ayr, New Hamburg, Baden, Wellesley, Millbank.

Speed :—Preston, Hespeler, Guelph, Erin.

Conestogo :—Conestogo, Glenallan, Drayton, Arthur.

Credit :—Port Credit, Streetsville, Orangeville.

Humber :—Lambton Mills, Weston, Woodbridge, Kleinburg, Nobleton, Bolton.

Holland :—Newmarket, Aurora, Holland Landing, Bradford.

Trent :—Trenton, Frankford, Campbellford, Hastings.

Otonabee :—Peterboro, Ashburnham, Lakefield.

Scugog :—Lindsay, Port Perry (on lake Scugog).

Gull :—Coboconk, Minden.

Note.—Fenelon Falls is between Sturgeon and Scugog lakes; Bobcaygeon, between Sturgeon and Pigeon lakes; Omemee is on Pigeon river.

Moira :—Belleville, Bridgewater, Tweed.

Raisin :—Lancaster, Williamstown, Martintown.

Rideau :—Ottawa, Merrickville, Smith's Falls. Perth is on the Tay.

Mississippi :—Packenham, Almonte, Carleton Place, Lanark.

Ports of Ontario

Lake Superior :—Michipicoten, Nipigon, Fort William, Prince Arthur's Landing.

Georgian Bay :—Parry Sound, Maganetewan, Midland, Penetanguishene, Collingwood, Meaford, Owen Sound, Wiarton (Colpoy Bay).

Lake Huron :—Sarnia, Bayfield, Goderich, Kincardine, Elgin, Southampton, Bruce Mines, Little Current, Manitowaning.

Lake Erie :—Rondeau, Stanley, Burwell, Ryerse, Rowan, Dover, Maitland, Colborne.

Ports of Ontario

Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte :—Niagara, Dalhousie, Hamilton, Oakville, Credit, Toronto, Liverpool, Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville (Darlington), Port Hope, Presqu'Isle (Brighton), Trenton, Belleville, Deseronto (Mill Point), Napanee, Picton, Kingston.

St. Lawrence :—Gananoque, Brockville, Prescott, Dickinson's Landing, Cornwall.

Industries of Ontario.

Farming :—All except the parts north of lakes Huron and Superior is well adapted for farming.

Lumbering :—Conducted on a large scale in the Georgian Bay and Ottawa and Trent river districts.

Mining :—Iron in Victoria, Peterboro, Hastings, Frontenac, Lanark, &c.; gold, silver, copper, asbestos, lead, &c., in abundance, north of lakes Huron and Superior, and eastern Ontario. Petroleum abounds in Lambton, and salt in Huron.

Manufacturing :—Carried on extensively in the cities and larger towns.

Fishing and Shipping employ a large number of men, chiefly in lakes Superior and Huron.

Railways :—A large number of men also find employment in connection with the railways in Ontario.

Quebec.

Capital, Quebec.

BOUNDARIES.

North :—North-East territory and Labrador.

South :—United States and New Brunswick.

East :—Gulf of St. Lawrence.

West :—Ontario, or the Ottawa river.

Government.

A Legislative Assembly of sixty-five members, *elected* by the people of Quebec.

A Legislative Council of twenty-four members, *appointed* for life by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

A Lieutenant-Governor, *appointed* by the Privy Council of Canada.

Lakes.

South of the St. Lawrence :—Champlain (in part), Memphramagog, St. Francis, Megantic, Temiscouata, Matapedia.

North of the St. Lawrence :—Manouan, St. John.

Expansions of the Ottawa :—Temiscamingue, Chat, Two Mountains.

Expansions of the St. Lawrence :—St. Francis, St. Louis, St. Peter

Rivers.

Ottawa :—Rouge, Nation, Lièvre, Gatineau, Coulonge, Moine.

St. Lawrence from the North :—Assomption, St. Maurice, Batiscau, St. Anne, Jacques Cartier, St. Charles, Montmorency, Saguenay.

St. Lawrence from the South :—Chateaugay, Richelieu, Yamaska, St. Francis, Nicolet, Becancour, Chaudière, Etchemin.

The *Temiscouata* flows into the St. John, and the *Matapedia* into the Restigouche.

On the boundaries :—Ottawa, St. John, Restigouche.

Canals.

Lachine, from Montreal to Lachine, on the St. Lawrence.

St. Ann's, a lock at the western extremity of Montreal island, to enter the Ottawa from lake St. Louis.

Lake St. Peter requires dredging annually, to preserve *twenty-five* feet of water.

Islands.

In the Ottawa :—Allumette and Calumet.

At the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence :—Montreal, Perrot, Jesus (*Laval*).

Below Quebec :—Orleans, Bic.

In St. Lawrence Gulf :—Anticosti and Magdalens.

Bays and Gulfs.

Murray (Malbaie), Cacouna, Rimouski, Gaspé, Chaleur.

Industries.

Farming, lumbering, mining, shipbuilding, fishing, and manufacturing.

TOWNS OF OVER FIVE THOUSAND INHABITANTS.

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Montreal	140,747	Hull	6,890
Quebec	62,446	St. Henri*	6,415
Three Rivers	8,670	St. Jean Baptiste*	5,874
Levis	7,597	Sorel	5,791
Sherbrooke	7,227	St. Hyacinthe	5,321

TOWNS OF OVER TWO THOUSAND INHABITANTS.

Names.	Pop.	Names.	Pop.	Names.	Pop.
St. Cunegonde*	4,849	Valleyfield	3,906	Lachine	2,406
St. Gabriel*	4,506	Lauz	3,556	Longueuil	2,355
St. Jean (St. Johns)	4,314	Joliet	3,268	Fraserville	2,291
Hochelaga*	4,111	Coaticook	2,682	Berthier	2,156

* Suburbs of Montreal.

Other places of note are Rimouski, Father Point, Cacouna, Richmond, Lennoxville, Actonvale, Iboville, Farnham, Chambly, Laprairie, Beauharnois, Coteau, Buckingham, Aylmer, Gatineau, and Stanstead.

Note.—The Grand Trunk and the North Shore Railways connect Quebec with Montreal. The Canada Pacific and the Canada Atlantic join Montreal and Ottawa. The Grand Trunk connects Montreal with Ontario, whilst several other roads run east and south-east to the states along the border. Sherbrooke is a railway centre of importance.

New Brunswick.

Capital, Fredericton.

BOUNDARIES.

North :—Quebec, or bay of Chaleur and river Restigouche.

East :—St. Lawrence gulf.

South :—Bay of Fundy.

West :—Maine, and the St. Croix river.

Government.

A Legislative Assembly, *elected* by the people; a Legislative Council, *appointed* by the Lieutenant-Governor; and a Lieutenant-Governor, *appointed* by the Privy Council of Canada. An Executive Council of the Assembly advises the Lieut.-Governor.

Rivers.

On the boundaries :—Restigouche, St. John, St. Croix.

Into the Gulf of St. Lawrence :—Miramichi, Richibucto.

Into the Bay of Fundy :—St. John, Kennebecasis, Petitcodiac.

Islands.

Shippegan, Miscou, Campobello, and Grand Manan.

Bays and Gulfs.

Chaleur, Miramichi, Richibucto, Shediac, Verte, Cumberland, Shepody, Chignecto, Fundy, St. John, Passamaquoddy.

Industries.

Lumbering, shipbuilding, fishing, farming, mining.

TOWNS.

Name.	Pop.	Name.	Pop.	Name.	Pop.	Name.	Pop.
St. John	26,127	Newcastle	4,000	Milltown	1,664	Carleton	4,600
Portland	15,226	St. George	3,412	Shediac	1,500	Quaco	....
Fredericton	5,218	St. Stephen	2,333	Sackville	1,500	Dorchester	....
Moncton	5,032	Woodstock	2,487	Richibucto	1,200	Bathurst	....
Chatham*	4,600	St. Andrews	2,123	Dalhousie	1,000	Shippegan	....

* Chatham generally goes by the name—Miramichi.

Note 1.—The St. John is navigable to Woodstock. There is only one lake—Grand—in New Brunswick; and one—Grand—on the Maine border.

2.—Shipbuilding is extensively carried on along the shores of the bay of Fundy, and in the Miramichi district.

3.—The Intercolonial Railway connects St. John with Moncton, Shediac, Sackville, Newcastle, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Halifax, Quebec, etc.

St. Stephen and St. Andrew are on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, which runs near Woodstock, through Maine, to Quebec province.

Fredericton is on the New Brunswick Railway from St. John up the St. John valley to the northern part of the province.

Nova Scotia.*Capital, Halifax.*

BOUNDARIES. { *North*:—Northumberland straits and gulf of St. Lawrence.
South-East:—Atlantic Ocean.
West:—Bay of Fundy, Chignecto bay, and New Brunswick.

Government. The same form as New Brunswick has.
 Islands. Cape Breton, Sable, Long.
 Industries. Fishing, shipbuilding, lumbering, farming, mining.

BAYS AND GULFS.

On the Atlantic sea-board.	On the northern coast.	On the western coast.
Chedabucto, Ship, Halifax, Margaret, Mahone, Liverpool, Shelbourne, Yarmouth.	Verte, Pugwash, Pictou, Antigonish, St. George, Bras d'or, Sydney.	Fundy, St. Mary, Annapolis (Port Royal), Mines, Cobequid, Avon, Chignecto, Cumberland,

TOWNS.

On the Atlantic coast.	Pop.	On the northern coast.	Pop.	On the western coast.	Pop.
Halifax, Dartmouth, Yarmouth, Lunenburg, Shelburne, Liverpool, Guysboro, Arichat,	36,100 3,786 4,000 3,000 2,000 1,500 1,000 1,000	Sydney, Pictou, Millsville, New Glasgow, Antigonish, Pugwash,	3,600 3,403 3,340 2,600 2,000 1,000	Truro, Windsor, Scotch Village, Annapolis, Amherst, Digby, Marshall, Bridgetown, Londonderry Stn.	3,461 3,019 2,811 2,800 2,000 1,879 1,077 1,400 1,000

Note 1.—Louisburg, on Cape Breton island, was taken from the French by Amherst, Wolfe, and Boscawen in 1758.

2.—The Gut of Canso connects Northumberland straits with the Atlantic, and separates Cape Breton from the mainland.

3.—The Intercolonial Railway connects Halifax with Truro, Pictou, New Glasgow, Amherst, St. John, Quebec, etc. The Windsor and Annapolis Railway runs from Halifax to Annapolis via Windsor, Bridgetown, etc.

Prince Edward Island.*Capital, Charlottetown.*

BOUNDARIES. { *North, East, and West*:—Gulf of St. Lawrence.
South:—Northumberland straits.

Government. The same form as New Brunswick has.

Bays and Gulfs. Hillsboro, Cardigan, Bedeque, Richmond, Murray.

Towns, &c. Charlottetown, 11,484; Summerside, 2,853; Georgetown, 1,118; *Alberton, Cardigan, Tignish, Souris East.*

Industries. Fishing, farming, shipbuilding.

Note 1.—The *Prince Edward Island* Railway runs from Tignish, at the western, to Souris East, the eastern extremity of the island. One branch runs to Charlottetown, and another to Georgetown.

2.—Ferries run to Shediac, Pictou, New Glasgow, &c., from Summerside, Charlottetown, and Georgetown.

British Columbia.*Capital, Victoria.*

BOUNDARIES. { *North*:—North-West territory, or 60th parallel.
South:—United States, or 49th parallel.
East:—Alberta and Athabasca territories.
West:—Pacific Ocean and Alaska.

Government. The same form as Ontario has.

Lakes. Okanagan, Arrow, Kootenay, François, Quesnel.

Rivers. Fraser, Columbia, Kootenay, Quesnel, Thompson, Skeena, Findlay, Parsnip, Peace, Athabasca, Okanagan.

Islands. Vancouver, Queen Charlotte, Scotts, San Juan archipelago.

Bays and Gulfs. Georgia, Burrard, Bute, Jervis, Nepean, Portland, Nootka, Barclay.

Straits, Sounds. Queen Charlotte, Dixon, Johnston, Broughton, Juan de Fuca.

Cities, &c. Victoria, 5,925; New Westminster, Esquimalt, Nanaimo, Yale, Cassiar, Kamloops.

Industries. Mining, fishing, farming.

Note.—The chief passes through the Rocky Mountains are Kootenay, Crow Nest, Kananaskis, Vermillion, Kicking Horse, Athabasca, Yellowhead, Pine River, Peace River.

Newfoundland.*Capital, St. John's.*

BOUNDARIES. { Atlantic Ocean, gulf of St. Lawrence, straits of Belle Isle.

Government. Same form as New Brunswick has, but the Governor is appointed by the Privy Council of Great Britain and Ireland. N.B.—Newfoundland is not yet in the Dominion of Canada.

Note.—Lakes, rivers, capes, islands, bays, &c., abound.

Cities, Towns, &c. St. John's, 80,000, on St. John's harbor; Harbor Grace, 7,500, and Carbonear, on Conception bay; Heart's Content, on Trinity bay; and Placentia, on Placentia bay, are the most important towns.

Industries. Fishing, of, cod herring, salmon, and seal.

N.B.—The coast of Labrador is under the government of Newfoundland.

United States.

Capital, Washington.

Area, 3,100,000 miles. Population, 50,152,866

BOUNDARIES.

- North :—Canada and the great lakes.
 South :—Gulf of Mexico and Mexico.
 East :—Atlantic Ocean.
 West :—Pacific Ocean

Government.

1. Legislative: A Congress, consisting of :—

- (a) Senate, whose members are chosen for six years by the State Legislatures, two being sent by each.
 (b) House of Representatives, whose members are elected every second year by popular vote. The number which each state is entitled to send is determined by the decennial census, there being one for every 135,239.

The President has a *veto* power on legislation, but this may be annulled by a two-thirds majority of the members of each House.

2. Judicial: A Supreme Court, made up of a Chief Justice and eight Justices, appointed for life by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate.

3. Executive: A President, assisted by seven heads of departments, chosen by him, but who must be approved of by the Senate.

Note 1.—Each territory is entitled to send a *delegate* to the House of Representatives. He may not vote at all, but has the right to debate on questions concerning his own territory.

2.—The States possess powers somewhat similar to those held by the Provinces of Canada, with the important exception that all subjects not expressly mentioned as coming under the authority of the Federal government belongs exclusively to the States. Each state controls its *militia*.

3.—Mode of Electing the President.—Each State chooses by popular vote "Electors," equal in number to the Senators and Representatives sent by that State to Congress. These "Electors" meet at their respective State capitals on an appointed day—the same day throughout the United States—and there vote for President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington where the President of the Senate, in presence of Congress, counts them. The candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast, is declared President. If no one has a majority, then, from the three highest on the list, the House of Representatives elects a President. The Vice-President is *ex-officio* President of the Senate. In case the President dies the Vice-President becomes President; after him the *pro. tem.* President of the Senate, and after him the Speaker of the House of Representatives, succeeds to the vacant Presidency.

As soon as the "Electors" are chosen it is known who is to be President, because it is generally well understood how each "Elector" will vote.

States and Territories.

Note 1.—The territories are in italics.

2.—The state capital is placed first; cities of over 100,000 are in SMALL CAPITALS; between 100,000 and 50,000, black-faced; from 50,000 to 20,000 in italics; under 20,000 in Roman.

ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD.

Name.	Cities, towns, &c.	Products.
Maine	Augusta, Portland, Bangor, Lewiston, Biddeford, Saco, Calais, Bath, Rockland, Belfast, Brunswick.	Grain, butter, cheese, lumber, wool, fish.
New Hampshire	Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Dover, Portsmouth.	Grain, dairy produce, lumber, minerals, manufactures.
Massachusetts	Boston, Lowell, Cambridge, Worcester, Lawrence, Lynn, Fall River, Springfield, Salem, New Bedford, Taunton, Gloucester, Newburyport, Haverhill, Newton, Bradford.	Manufactures, dairy produce, grain, fish, minerals.
Vermont		
New York	Providence, North Providence, Newport, Woonsocket, Pawtucket.	Manufactures, farm produce, tobacco, fish.
Rhode Island	Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwich, Meriden, Waterbury, New London.	Manufactures, tobacco, grain, and dairy produce.
Connecticut	ALBANY, NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, Troy, Syracuse, Utica, Poughkeepsie, Oswego, Auburn, Elmira, Cohoes, Newburg, Binghamton, Lockport, Ogdensburg, West Point.	Grain, wool, butter, cheese, manufactures, minerals.
New Jersey	Trenton, NEWARK, JERSEY CITY, Paterson, Hoboken, Elizabeth, Camden, New Brunswick, Princeton, Atlantic City, Cape May, Long Branch.	Fruits, grain, manufactures, minerals, as zinc, &c.
Delaware	Dover, Wilmington, Smyrna, Newcastle.	Fruits, grain, butter, cheese.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, Alleghany City, Scranton, Reading, Lancaster, Erie, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre.	Grain, fruit, minerals, as coal, iron, lead, zinc; manufactures.
Maryland	Annapolis, BALTIMORE, Cumberland, Frederick.	Fruits, grain, dairy produce, tobacco, oysters, minerals.
District of Columbia	WASHINGTON, Georgetown.	Manufactures.
Virginia	Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Alexandria, Portsmouth, Lynchburg, Winchester, Fredericksburg.	Tobacco, grain, dairy produce, minerals.
North Carolina	Raleigh, Wilmington, Newbern, Beaufort, Charlotte, Fayetteville.	Cotton, tobacco, rice, lumber, pitch, resin, &c.
South Carolina	Columbia, Charleston, Greenville, Georgetown.	Cotton, tobacco, rice, molasses.
Georgia	Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus.	Cotton, rice, corn, potatoes, lumber.
Florida	Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Key West, Pensacola, Augustine.	Cotton, fruits, molasses, lumber.

ON THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Name.	Cities, towns, &c.	Products.
Florida	See "Atlantic seaboard."	
Alabama	Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham, Florence.	Cotton, potatoes, rice, molasses, lumber, minerals.
Mississippi	Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, Columbus, Corinth.	Cotton, molasses, rice, lumber, potatoes.
Louisiana	NEW ORLEANS, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Carrollton.	Cotton, rice, molasses.
Texas	Austin, Galveston, San Antonio, Houston, Brownsville.	Cotton, corn, live-stock, minerals.

ON MEXICO.

Name.	Cities, towns, &c.	Products.
Texas	See "On the Gulf of Mexico."	
New Mexico	Santa Fé, Albuquerque, Mesilla.	Gold, silver, live-stock.
Arizona	Tucson, Prescott, Aubrey, Arizona, Gila.	Gold, silver, live-stock.
California	Sacramento, SAN FRANCISCO, Oakland, Stockton, San José, Los Angeles, San Diego.	Grain, fruits, gold, silver, coal, lumber, fish.

ON THE PACIFIC SEABOARD.

Name.	Cities, towns, &c.	Products.
California	See above.	
Oregon	Salem, Portland, Astoria, Albany, Oregon City.	Grain, gold, silver, lumber, fish.
Washington	Olympia, Walla Walla.	Grain, gold, silver, lumber.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI—WEST BANK.

Name.	Cities, towns, &c.	Products.
Louisiana	See "On the Gulf of Mexico."	
Arkansas	Little Rock, Helena, Pine Bluff, Napoleon, Fort Smith.	Cotton, grain, live-stock.
Missouri	Jefferson City, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Hannibal, Sedalia, St. Charles.	Grain, tobacco, live-stock, iron.
Iowa	Des Moines, Davenport, Dubuque, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Clinton, Muscatine, Iowa City, Cedar Rapids.	Grain, live-stock, lead, coal, &c.
Minnesota	St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winona, Rochester, St. Vincent, Duluth, Red Wing, Moorehead, Hastings, Minnehaha.	Grain, lumber, flour, live-stock.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI—EAST BANK.

Name.	Cities, towns, &c.	Products.
Louisiana	See "On the Gulf of Mexico."	
Mississippi		
Tennessee	Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, Jackson, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro.	Tobacco, cotton, grain, lumber, live-stock, minerals, hemp.
Kentucky	Frankfort, Louisville, Covington, Newport, Lexington, Paducah, Maysville.	Tobacco, corn, hemp, lumber, live-stock, petroleum.
Illinois	Springfield, Chicago, Quincy, Peoria, Bloomington, Aurora, Rockford, Rock Island, Alton, Galena, Galesburg.	Grain, live-stock, minerals.
Wisconsin	Madison, Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Racine, Janesville, La Crosse, Green Bay, Sheboygan, Prairie-du-Chien, Superior City.	Grain, live-stock, lumber, minerals, as iron, copper, lead, &c.

ON CANADA AND THE GREAT LAKES.

Name.	Cities, towns, &c.	Products.
Vermont	Montpelier, Burlington, Rutland, St. Albans, Brattleboro.	Grain, dairy produce, minerals, manufactures.
Michigan	Lansing, DETROIT, Grand Rapids, Jackson, East Saginaw, Saginaw, Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, Adrian, Bay City, Port Huron, Grand Haven, Cheboygan.	Grain, lumber, salt, minerals, as iron, copper, &c.

Note.—Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington are described elsewhere.

ON THE OHIO.

Name.	Cities, towns, &c.	Products.
Illinois	See "On the Mississippi—East Bank."	
Indiana	Indianapolis, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, New Albany, Lafayette, Logansport, Madison.	Grain, lumber, tobacco, live-stock, minerals.
Ohio	Columbus, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, Toledo, Dayton, Sandusky, Springfield, Hamilton, Portsmouth, Zanesville, Akron.	Grain, lumber, live-stock, coal, lead, petroleum.
West Virginia	Wheeling, Parkersburg, Martinsburg, Charleston.	Coal, iron, grain, petroleum, lumber.
Kentucky	See "On the Mississippi—East Bank."	

ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN PLATEAUX.

Name.	Cities, towns, &c.	Products.
Kansas	Topeka, Leavenworth, Lawrence, Atchison, Fort Scott, Wyandotte.	Grain, coal, iron, live-stock.
Nebraska	Lincoln, Omaha, Nebraska, Plattsmouth.	Grain, coal, live-stock.
Dakota	Yankton, Pembina.	Grain.
Colorado	Denver, Central City, Georgetown, Pueblo.	Gold, silver, lead, live-stock, grain.
Wyoming	Cheyenne, Laramie, Benton.	Gold, silver, lead, live-stock, grain.
Montana	Helena, Virginia City.	Grain, gold.
Utah	Salt Lake City, Ogden, Provo.	Grain, gold, coal, silver.
Nevada	Carson, Virginia, Gold Hill, Hamilton.	Silver, gold, coal.
Idaho	Boise City, Idaho City.	Gold, grain.

Note 1.—Dakota is about to become a state.

2.—Indian Territory is set apart for Indians only.

Water Courses of the United States.

ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD.

Note.—Those in italics are on the navigable part of the river.

Courses.	Cities, towns, &c.
Penobscot	<i>Bangor, Rockland, Belfast.</i>
Kennebec	<i>Bath, Augusta.</i>
Androscog'in	<i>Brunswick, Lewiston.</i>
Saco	<i>Saco, Biddeford.</i>
Merrimac	<i>Newburyport, Haverhill, Bradford, Lawrence, Lowell, Nashua, Manchester, Concord.</i>
Connecticut	<i>Hartford, Springfield, Greenfield, Brattleboro.</i>
Hudson	<i>Brooklyn, New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Cohoes, Saratoga.</i>
MOHAWK	<i>Cohoes, Schenectady, Utica, Rome.</i>
Delaware	<i>Wilmington, Camden, Philadelphia, Trenton, Easton.</i>
SCHUYLKILL	<i>Philadelphia, Reading.</i>
Chesapeake	<i>Baltimore, Annapolis, Yorktown.</i>
SUSQUEHANNA	<i>Harrisburg, Lancaster, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Elmira, Binghampton.</i>
POTOMAC	<i>Alexandria, Washington, Georgetown, Harper's Ferry, Cumberland.</i>
JAMES	<i>Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Lynchburg.</i>
Appomatox	<i>Petersburg. Head of tide water navigation.</i>
Savannah	<i>Savannah, Augusta.</i>

ON THE GULF OF MEXICO.

Courses.	Cities, towns, &c.
Mobile	<i>Mobile.</i>
Mississippi	<i>New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Natchez, Vicksburg, Napoleon, Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, Alton, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Muscatine, Rock Island, Davenport, Clinton, Galena, Dubuque, Prairie-du-Chien, Winona, Hastings, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Crow Wing.</i>
DES MOINES	<i>Keokuk, Des Moines.</i>
MISSOURI	<i>St. Louis, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Nebraska, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Yankton, Fort Benton, Helena.</i>
ARKANSAS	<i>Napoleon, Little Rock.</i>
RED	<i>Shreveport.</i>
WISCONSIN	<i>Prairie-du-Chien, Portage.</i>
ILLINOIS	<i>Peoria, Ottawa, Joliet, Chicago (by canal).</i>
OHIO	<i>Cairo, Paducah, Evansville, New Albany, Louisville, Covington, Newport, Cincinnati, Wheeling, Alleghany City, Pittsburg.</i>
Grande del Norte	<i>Brownsville, Rio Grande City, Santa Fé, Pueblo (Col.), Matamoras (in Mexico).</i>

ON THE PACIFIC SEABOARD.

Courses.	Cities, towns, &c.
Colorado (Cal.)	<i>Fort Yuma, Arizona City, Aubrey, Georgetown (Col).</i>
GILA	<i>Arizona City, Gila, Tucson (on Santa Cruz branch).</i>
Sacramento	<i>San Francisco (bay), Sacramento, Shasta.</i>
Columbia	<i>Astoria, Portland.</i>
WILLAMETTE	<i>Portland, Oregon, Salem, Albany.</i>
LEWIS OR SNAKE	<i>Walla Walla, Lewiston, Idaho City, Boise City.</i>

PORTS NEAR THE CANADIAN BORDER.

Note.—Those in black-faced type trade largely with Canada.

Waters.	Cities, towns, &c.
St. Lawrence	Ogdensburg, Morristown, Clayton, Cape Vincent.
Ontario	Sackett's Harbor, Watertown, Pulaski, Oswego, Fair Haven, Charlotte (Rochester), Oak Orchard, Youngstown, and Lewiston (the last two are on the Niagara).
Erie	Buffalo, Black Rock, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Monroe, and Detroit (on the Detroit river).
Huron	Port Huron, Bay City, Saginaw, Alpena, Cheboygan, Mackinaw.
Michigan	Traverse, Manistee, Père Marquette, Grand Haven, Chicago, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Green Bay.
Superior	Marquette, Houghton, Ontonagon, Superior City, Duluth.
Champlain	Rouse's Point, Plattsburg, Burlington.

Note 1.—A canal joins Champlain with the Hudson. Used chiefly by lumber and grain barges from Montreal, &c., to Albany.

2.—Calais and Eastport, on Passamaquoddy bay; Pembina and St. Vincent, on Red River; and Olympia, on Puget Sound, have considerable trade with Canada.

TWENTY-ONE CITIES WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS.

Names.	Pop.	Names.	Pop.	Names.	Pop.
New York	1,207,000	Cincinnati	256,000	Louisville	124,000
Philadelphia	847,000	San Francisco	234,000	Cleveland	110,000
Brooklyn	587,000	New Orleans	216,000	Jersey	110,000
Chicago	504,000	Buffalo	156,000	Detroit	105,000
Boston	363,000	Washington	148,000	Milwaukee	104,000
St. Louis	351,000	Newark	137,000	Rochester	103,000
Baltimore	333,000	Pittsburg	125,000	Albany	102,000

Note 1.—New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, own over two-thirds of the mercantile navy of the United States.

2.—The "Original Thirteen" are:—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

3.—The "New England" States are:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

4.—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, are the most populous states. They contain one-third of the entire population.

5.—The railway system of the United States extends to all parts of the country.

Mexico.

Capital, Mexico (330,000). Population, 9,000,000, of whom less than one-third are of European origin.

BOUNDARIES.	North:—United States.
	East:—Gulf of Mexico, Campeachy Bay, and Caribbean Sea.
	South:—Pacific Ocean, Guatemala, and British Honduras.
	West:—Pacific Ocean.
Rivers.	East coast:—Grande del Norte, Tampico. West coast:—Grande de Santiago (from lake Chapala), Sonora.
Cities.	In the Interior:—Mexico, Guadalajara, Puebla, Queretaro, Monterey. On the East coast:—Matamoras, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Merida, Campeachy. On the West coast:—Culiacan, Mazatlan, Acapulco, Tehuantepec.
Industries.	Mining, fruit-growing, cattle-raising, gathering dye- and medicinal-herbs, lumbering in mahogany and other cabinet woods, etc.

British Leewards.

Capital, St. John, on Antigua.

Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Dominica, Barbuda, Nevis, Anguilla,
Virgins: Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada.

British Windwards.

Capital, Bridgetown, on Barbadoes.

Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Grenadines, Tobago, St. Lucia

French West Indies.

Guadaloupe, Martinique, Desirade, Marie Galante, St. Martin (in part), and Saintes.

St. Pierre, 20,000, and Port de France, or Port Royal, 13,000, are in Martinique.

Point-a-Pitre, 20,000, and Basseterre, are in Guadaloupe

Dutch West Indies.

Curacoa, Aruba, Bonaire, St. Eustache, Saba, and part of St. Martin.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Area, 7,500,000 miles; length, 4,600 miles; breadth, 3,200 miles.
Coast line, 13,600 miles; latitude, 11° N.-55° S.; longitude, 35°-81° W.
Mean height above ocean, 1,130 feet.

BOUNDARIES. { North-east:—Atlantic ocean and Caribbean sea
South-east:—Atlantic ocean.
West:—Pacific ocean.

Note.—Both the area and the population are expressed in thousands.

Country.	Area.	Pop.	Gov.	Capital and chief towns.	Products, &c.
Brazil	3,287	10,200	Emp.	Rio de Janeiro, Bahia (San Salvador), Pernambuco, Para (Belem), Maranhao, Parahiba, Porto Alegre, San Paulo, Natal, Ceara, Maceio, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos.	Sugar-cane, india-rubber, coffee, tobacco, minerals, maize, nuts, beans, cabinet-woods, dyes, cocoa, fruits, grain.
Colombia or New Grenada	820	3,100	R.	Bogota, Aspinwall (Colon), Porto Bello, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Chagres, Panama, Buenaventura, Honda, Medellin, Sabanilla.	Cabinet-woods, minerals, hides, dyes, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, india-rubber, hats.
Venezuela	403	2,075	R.	Caracas, La Guayra, Bolivar, Cabello, Maracaybo, Barcelona, Cumana.	Coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugar, tobacco, dyes, fine-woods, minerals.
Ecuador	243	1,100	R.	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Riobamba, Loja.	Cocoa, vegetable ivory, nuts, cotton, rubber, barks, minerals, tobacco, fruits.
Peru	503	3,374	R.	Lima, Callao, Mollendo, Arica, Payta, Cuzco, Arequipa, Iquique, Pasco.	Guano, nitrate of soda, sheep, alpaca wool, sugar, barks, silver.
Bolivia	503	2,325	R.	Sucre (Chukisaca), La Paz, Oruro, Potosi, Cobija, Chochabamba, Caracolas.	Minerals, rice, barley, maize, cotton, cocoa, indigo, medicines, fruits, barks.
Chili	239	2,234	R.	Santiago, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Caldera, Tolcahuano, Carri-zal.	Farm produce, minerals of all kinds, manufactures of earthen and copper wares, linens, cordage.
Argentine	1,358	2,540	R.	Buenos Ayres, Rosario, Cordova, Jujuy.	Wool, hides, tallow, live-stock, wheat, maize, flax, cochineal, cocoa, barks.
Paraguay	57	294	R.	Asuncion, Concepcion, Paraguari, Villa Rica.	Maize, rice, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar-cane, "maté" or tea plant, dye-woods.
Uruguay	70	450	R.	Montevideo, Maldonado, Colonia, Soriano.	Wheat, barley, maize, live-stock, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, gold.
British Guiana DEMERARA ESSEQUIBO BERBICE	85	252	Crown	Georgetown, New Amsterdam.	Sugar, coffee, cotton, fine-woods.
Dutch Guiana or Surinam	46	60	Crown	Paramaribo (Surinam).	Sugar, fine-woods, dyes.
French Guiana or Cayenne	27	30	Crown	Cayenne.	Sugar, fine-woods, dyes.
Trinidad	2	153	Crown	Port of Spain, Manzanilla.	Sugar, cocoa, pitch, rum, coffee, fruits.
Falkland Islands and South Georgia	7	2	Crown	Port Stanley.	Wool, hides, tallow, seal skins, oil.

Note.—By the treaty of Buenos Ayres, 1831, Patagonia and Terra del Fuego were divided between Chili and Argentine. Chili has the mountains and all west thereof, whilst Argentine has all east of them.

Says and Gulfs.	Darien, Venezuela, Paria, All Saints (Bahia), Rio Janeiro, Matias, Guayaquil, Panama.
Straits.	Magellan.
Islands.	Trinidad, Marajo (Joannes), Falklands, Tierra del Fuego, Juan Fernandez, Chiloe, Chinchas, Galapagos, Pearls.
Capes.	Gallinas, San Roque, Frio, Corrientes, Horn (Hoorn), San Diego, Blanco, San Lorenzo, San Francisco.
Mountains.	Andes, Parime, Brazilian. ACAYAY
Plateaux.	Bolivia, Peru, Quito, Brazil.
Plains.	"Llanos" (Plains) of the Orinoco; "Selvas" (Forests) of the Amazon; "Pampas" (Treeless plains) of the La Plata; Great Shingle Desert of Patagonia.
Lakes.	Titicaca, Maracaybo, Xarayes.

RIVERS.

Name.	Area of basin in miles.	Length in miles.	Tributaries.
Amazon	2,500,000	3,550	<i>On the right bank</i> :—Huallaga, Yucayali, Yavari, Purus, Madeira, Tapajos, Xingu, Tocantins, Para (outlet). <i>On the left bank</i> :—Putumayo, Japura, Negro. 50,000 miles navigable.
La Plata	1,250,000	2,500	Uruguay and Parana; the Parana receives Paraguay and Salado; and the Paraguay, the Pilcomayo, and Vermejo. Has 20,000 miles of navigable waters.
Orinoco	310,000	1,600	Guaviare, Meta, Apure. Has 8,000 miles of navigable waters.

Note 1.—The Cassiquiare flows from the Orinoco to the Negro. Vessels can thus ascend the Orinoco and come down the Negro and Amazon. The island formed by these rivers is Guiana. Spanish was Venezuela, east of the Orinoco; Portuguese was Brazil, north of the Amazon and east of the Negro; French is between the Maroni and the Oyapok; Dutch is between the Corentyn and the Maroni; and British is west of the Corentyn to Venezuela.

2.—Tides rise only 1½ feet in the gulf of Darien, but 20 feet in the bay of Panama.

3.—The total value of the trade of *all* South America is only about one-third as much as that of the United States.

4.—The rivers of minor note are: Magdalena, Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, Corentyn, Maroni, Oyapok, Paranaíba, San Francisco.

EUROPE.

Area, 3½ millions of miles; length, 3,400 miles; breadth, 2,450 miles.

Coast line, 17,000; Latitude, 36°-71° N.; Longitude, 9° W.-65° E.

(East:—Ural Mountains, Ural River, Caspian Sea.
South:—Caucasus Mountains, Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, Mediterranean Sea.
West:—Atlantic Ocean.
North:—Arctic Ocean.)

BOUNDARIES.

Political Divisions.	Area in thousands of square miles.	Unit of Size.	Capital and Location.	Exports.	Imports.
Great Britain and Ireland	K 121	1	London on Thames	Manufactured Articles (Cottons, Silks, Woollens, Leather, &c.).	Grains, Cattle, Raw Material, Hides, &c.
France	R 204	1½	Paris on Seine	Jewellery, Fancy Articles, Wine and Brandy, Silk and Woollen Goods.	Raw Cotton and Silk, Metals, Wool, Coal, Tropical Fruits.
Germany	E 208	1½	Berlin on Spree	Corn, Timber, Wool, Linen, Wine, Hams.	English Goods, Fr. Wines, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Spice, Tobacco.
Austria-Hungary	E K 241	2	Vienna on Danube	Wheat, Wool, Timber, Glass.	Tropical Produce, Manufactured Goods.
Russia	E 2178	17 1-5	St. Petersburg on Neva	Tallow, Wheat, Flax, Hemp, Timber, Leather.	Cotton Yarn, Sugar, Wine, Silk, Manufactured Goods.
Italy	K 114	5-6	Rome on Tiber	Silk, Olive Oil, Rice, Fruits, Straw Hats and Bonnets.	Manufactured Goods, Tropical Fruits.
Spain (including Balearic Islands)	K 193	1½	Madrid on Manzanares	Wine, Wool.	Tropical Produce, Manufactured Goods.
Belgium	K 11	1-11	Brussels on Senne	Agricultural Produce, Manufactured Goods.	Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Wine, Raw Materials.
Sweden and Norway	K 293	2 2-5	Stockholm on Lake Malar	Iron, Timber, Tar, Salt, Fish.	Manufactured Goods, Wine, Sugar.
Turkey	E 130	1 1-11	Constantinople on Bosphorus	Raw Cotton, Silk, Wool, Tobacco, Fruits.	Manufactured Goods, Tropical Produce.
Portugal	K 34	3-11	Lisbon on Tagus	Wine, Fruits, Oil, Cork.	Tropical Produce, Salt, Provisions, Manufactured Goods.
Switzerland	R 15	3-22	Berne on Aar	Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Toys.	Tea, Sugar, &c., Raw Materials.
Holland (including Luxemburg)	K 13	1-11	Amsterdam on Amstel Hague (political)	Agricultural Produce, Butter, Cheese, Cattle.	Colonial Produce, Cotton and Woollen Goods.
Denmark	K 14	1-9	Copenhagen on Sound	Butter and other Dairy Produce.	Manufactured Goods, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, and Wine.
Greece	K 19	1-6	Athens near Gulf Ægina	Cotton, Grain, Currants, Figs, Olive Oil.	Manufactured Goods, Tropical Produce.
Roumania	K 49	1-3	Bucharest on Dumbovitzza	Same as Turkey.	Same as Turkey.
Servia	K 18	1-7	Belgrade on Danube	"	"
Montenegro	P 3	1 40	Cetigne	"	"

Seas.	<i>Arctic</i> :—White. <i>Atlantic</i> :—Baltic, North, Irish. <i>Mediterranean</i> :—Tyrrhenian, Ionian, Adriatic, Ægean, Marmora, Black, Azov. <i>Boundary</i> :—Marmora, Mediterranean, Black, Caspian.
Gulf and Bays.	<i>North</i> :—Cheskoï, Onega (White Sea). <i>South</i> :—Salonika, Corinth (Lepanto), Taranto, Naples, Genoa, Lyons, Navarino. <i>West</i> :—Biscay, Zuyder Zee, Dantzic, Riga, Finland, Bothnia.
Straits, Channels, and Sounds.	<i>West</i> :—Skager Rack, Cattegat, between Sweden and Denmark; Sound, Great Belt, and Little Belt, connecting Cattegat with Baltic; Str. of Dover, between England and France; English Channel, between England and France; North Channel, between Scotland and Ireland; St. George's Channel, between England and Ireland. <i>South</i> :—Gibraltar, between Spain and Africa; Str. of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia; Str. of Messina, between Italy and Sicily; Str. of Otranto, between Italy and Turkey; Str. of Dardanelles, between Sea of Marmora and Ægean; Str. of Bosphorus (Constantinople), between Black Sea and Sea of Marmora; Str. of Yenikale, Kertch or Kaffa, between Azov and Black Sea.
Islands.	<i>Arctic</i> :—Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, Lofoden. <i>Baltic</i> :—Gothland, Oesel, Dago, Alands, Danish (Zealand, Funen), Rugen, Bornholm, Oland. <i>Atlantic</i> :—Iceland, Faroe, British (consisting of Great Britain, Ireland, and numerous small islands), Heligoland, Azores. <i>Mediterranean</i> :—Balearic (largest Majorca, Minorca), Elba, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Gozo, Ionian (Cephalonia, Zante, Corfu), Crete, Comino, Lipari.
Peninsulas.	<i>West</i> :—Scandinavian (Norway and Sweden), Jutland (Denmark). <i>South</i> :—Iberian (Spain and Portugal), Italian, Grecian (includes peninsula of Morea), Crimea (south of Russia).
Isthmuses.	<i>South</i> :—Corinth, connecting Morea with Hellas; Perekop, connecting Crimea with Russia.
Capes, &c.	<i>Arctic</i> :—Nordkyn, North. <i>Atlantic</i> :—Naze (S. of Norway), Skaw (N. of Denmark), Duncansby Head (N. of Scotland), Malin Head (N. of Ireland), Clear (S. of Ireland), Land's End (S. of England), La Hogue (N. of France), Ortegal (N. of Spain), Finisterre (N.W. of Spain), Roca (W. of Portugal), St. Vincent (S.W. of Portugal), Trafalgar. <i>Mediterranean</i> :—Tarifa (S. of Spain), Spartivento and Leuca (S. of Italy), Passaro (S.E. of Sicily), Matapan (S. of Greece).
Lakes.	<i>Russia</i> :—Onega, Ladoga, Saima. <i>Sweden</i> :—Malar, Wener, Wetter.

Rivers.

Arctic :—Petchora, Mezene, Dwina, Onega.

Baltic :—Duna, Memel or Niemen, Neva, Vistula, Oder, Meuse, Maas, Scheldt.

North Sea :—Elbe, Weser, Rhine.

English Channel :—Seine.

Bay of Biscay :—Loire, Garonne.

Atlantic :—Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquivir.

South :—Ebro, Rhone, Tiber, Po, Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Don, Volga, Ural.

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

Range.	Where Situated.	Chief Summit and Height in Feet.
Pyrenees	Between FRANCE and SPAIN	Maladetta (11,400).
Alps	In FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, and ITALY	Mont Blanc (15,700).
Carpathians	In AUSTRIA	Monte Rosa (15,100).
Apennines	In ITALY	Poyana-Ruska (9,900).
Balkan	In TURKEY	Corno (9,500).
Caucasus	Between ASIA and EUROPE	Sharra-tagh (10,000).
Ural	" EUROPE and ASIA	Elburz (18,400).
Scandinavian	In NORWAY and SWEDEN	Konjakovski (5,300).
Volcanoes	Ætna in SICILY; Vesuvius in ITALY; Hecla in ICELAND.	

Great Britain and Ireland.

Population, 84,250,000.

Capital, London on Thames.

England and Wales.

BOUNDARIES.

North :—Scotland.

East :—North Sea (Wash, Mouth of Thames, Strait of Dover).

South :—English Channel, Portsmouth, Solent, Weymouth, Plymouth.

West :—Bristol Channel, Cardigan Bay, Morecambe Bay, Menai Strait, Solway Firth.

Counties	County Towns, With their Rivers.	Counties.	County Towns, With their Rivers.
<i>Six Northern.</i>		<i>Fourteen Midland.</i>	
NORTHUMBERLAND	Newcastle (Tyne)	STAFFORD	Stafford (Sow)
DURHAM	Durham (Wear)	DERBY	Derby (Derwent)
CUMBERLAND	Carlisle (Eden)	NOTTINGHAM	Nottingham (Trent)
WESTMORELAND	Appleby (Eden)	LEICESTER	Leicester (Soar)
YORKSHIRE	York (Ouse)	WARWICK	Warwick (Avon)
LANCASHIRE	Lancaster (Lune)	WORCESTER	Worcester (Severn)
<i>Five Eastern.</i>		OXFORD	Oxford (Thames)
LINCOLN	Lincoln (Witham)	BUCKINGHAM	Aylesbury (Thames)
CAMBRIDGE	Cambridge (Cam)	MIDDLESEX	LONDON (Thames)
NORFOLK	Norwich (Wensum)	HERTFORD	Hertford (Lea)
SUFFOLK	Ipswich (Orwell)	BEDFORD	Bedford (Great Ouse)
ESSEX	Chelmsford (Chelmer)	HUNTINGDON	Huntingdon (Great Ouse)
		NORTHAMPTON	Northampton (Nen)
		RUTLAND	Oakham (Wreak)

Counties.	County Towns, with their Rivers.	Counties.	County Towns, with their Rivers.
<i>Nine Southern.</i>		<i>Six Western.</i>	
KENT	Maidstone (Medway)	CHESHIRE	Chester (Dee)
SURREY	Guildford (Wye)	SHROPSHIRE	Shrewsbury (Severn)
SUSSEX	Lewes (Ouse)	HEREFORD	Hereford (Wye)
BERKSHIRE	Reading (Kennet)	MONMOUTH	Monmouth (Wye)
HAMPSHIRE	Winchester (Itchin)	GLOUCESTER	Gloucester (Severn)
WILTSHIRE	Salisbury (Avon)	SOMERSET	Taunton (Tone)
DORSETSHIRE	Dorchester (Frome)		
DEVONSHIRE	Exeter (Exe)		
CORNWALL	Bodmin (Camell)		
<i>Six of North Wales.</i>		<i>Six of South Wales.</i>	
ANGLESEY	Beaumaris (Menai Strait)	CARDIGAN	Cardigan (Teify)
CAERNARVON	Caernarvon	RADNOR	Radnor
DENBIGH	Denbigh (Clwyd)	BRECKNOCK	Brecon (Usk)
FLINT	Mold (Allen)	GLAMORGAN	Cardiff (Taff)
MERIONETH	Dolgelly (Maw)	CAERMARTHEN	Caermarthen (Towy)
MONTGOMERY	Montgomery	PEMBROKE	Pembroke (Milford Haven)

Rivers. *East*:—Tyne, Tees, Ouse (including Swale, Ure, Don), Trent, Humber, Great Ouse, Thames, Medway.

South:—Avon.

West:—Severn, Avon, Dee, Mersey.

Lakes. Windermere, Ulleswater, Coniston Water, Derwent Water, Bala.

Ports. *East*:—Newcastle, Sunderland, Hull, Yarmouth, London, and Dover.

South:—Portsmouth, Southampton, Plymouth, and Falmouth.

West:—Bristol, Swansea, Milford, Pembroke, Liverpool, Fleetwood, and Whitehaven.

Largest Towns London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Salford, Portsmouth, Wolverhampton.

Mountains. *North*:—Cheviot and Pennine. Highest peak (2,684).

South:—Devonian.

West:—Pennine and Cambrian. Highest peak (3,571).

Islands. *East*:—Holy, Fern, Coquet, Sheppy.

South:—Wight, Channel (Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark), Scilly.

West:—Lundy, Holy, Anglesey, Walney, Man.

Scotland.

Capital, Edinburgh.

Population, 2,735,000.

BOUNDARIES. *North*:—Atlantic Ocean.
East:—Pentland Firth, Moray Firth, Firth of Forth.
South:—Solway Firth, Wigtown Bay, Luce Bay.
West:—Firth of Clyde, Loch Fyne, Jura Sound, Firth of Lorn, Loch Linne, Sound of Mull, The Minch, Little Minch, North Channel.

Counties.	County Towns.	Counties.	County Towns.
<i>Eleven Northern.</i>		<i>Southern—Continued.</i>	
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND	Kirkwall	DUMFRIES	Dumfries
CAITHNESS	Wick	KIRKCUDBRIGHT	Kirkcudbright
SUTHERLAND	Dornoch	WIGTOWN	Wigtown
ROSS	Dingwall	AYR	Ayr
CROMARTY	Cromarty	RENFREW	Renfrew
INVERNESS	Inverness	LANARK	Lanark
NAIRN	Nairn	PEEBLES	Peebles
MORAY OR ELGIN	Elgin	SELKIRK	Selkirk
BANFF	Banff		
ABERDEEN	Aberdeen	<i>Nine Midland.</i>	
KINCARDINE	Stonehaven	FORFAR	Dundee
		PERTH	Perth
		FIFE	Cupar
		KINROSS	Kinross
		CLACKMANNAN	Clackmannan
		STIRLING	Stirling
		DUMBARTON	Dumbarton
		ARGYLE	Inverary
		BUTE	Rothsay
<i>Thirteen Southern.</i>			
LINLITHGOW	Linlithgow		
EDINBURGH	Edinburgh		
HADDINGTON	Haddington		
BERWICK	Greenlaw		
ROXBURGH	Jedburgh		

Rivers.	Towns on Banks.	Rivers.	Towns on Banks.
Ness	Inverness	Tweed	Peebles, Kelso, Berwick (Northumberland)
Doveran	Banff	Nith	Dumfries
Dee	Aberdeen	Ayr	Ayr
South Esk	Montrose	Clyde	Lanark, Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, Greenock.
Tay	Perth, Dundee		
Forth	Stirling, Edinburgh, Leith		

Largest Towns. Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Greenock, and Paisley.

Ports. *East*:—Inverness, Peterhead, Aberdeen, Stonehaven, Montrose, Dundee, Leith.

South:—Wigton, Kirkcudbright.

West:—Greenock, Glasgow.

Capes, &c. *North Coast*:—Wrath, Dunnet, Duncansby.

East Coast:—Tarbet, Buchan, St. Abb's.

South Coast:—Burrow, Mull of Galloway.

West Coast:—Corsill Point, Mull of Cantire, Butt of Lewis.

Islands.

- (1) *Shetlands*: chief one Mainland, on North.
- (2) *Orkney*: " " Mainland, " North-east.
- (3) *Hebrides or Western*: two divisions:—
Inner Hebrides—Skye, Mull, Jura, Islay.
Outer Hebrides—Lewis, Harris, North and South Uist.
- (4) *Islands in Firth of Clyde*: Bute and Arran.

Lochs, &c.

Lomond, Awe, Ness, Shin, Maree, Tay, Katrine.

Mountains.

Northern Range; chief summit, Ben Attow (4,000)
Grampians; chief summits, { Ben Nevis (4,406).
Ben Macdui (4,296).
Boundaries of Strathmore: Campsie Fells, Ochill Hills, Sidlaw Hills.
In Southern Counties: Pentland Hills, Moorfoot Hills, Lammermuir Hills, Lowther,
Cheviot.
Plains. Glenmore, Strathmore.

Caledonia Canal joins Moray Firth to Loch Linns.

Ireland.

Capital, Dublin.

Population, 5,160,000.

BOUNDARIES, AND COAST WATERS. { North Channel, Belfast Lough, Dundalk Bay, Drogheda Bay, Dublin Bay, Youghal Harbor, Bantry Bay, St. George's Channel, Dingle Bay, Galway Bay, Clew Bay, Sligo Bay, Donegal Bay.

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
<i>Nine Ulster.</i>		<i>Twelve Leinster.</i>	
DONEGAL	Lifford	LOUTH	Dundalk
LONDONDERRY	Londonderry	MEATH	Trim
ANTRIM	Belfast	DUBLIN	Dublin
DOWN	Downpatrick	WICKLOW	Wicklow
ARMAGH	Armagh	WEXFORD	Wexford
MONAGHAN	Monaghan	KILKENNY	Kilkenny
TYRONE	Omagh	CARLOW	Carlow
FERMANAGH	Enniskillen	KILDARE	Athy
CAVAN	Cavan	QUEEN'S	Maryborough
		KING'S	Tullamore
		WESTMEATH	Mullingar
		LONGFORD	Longford
<i>Six Munster.</i>		<i>Five Connaught.</i>	
TIPPERARY	Clonmel	ROSCOMMON	Roscommon
WATERFORD	Waterford	LEITRIM	Carrick-on-Shannon
CORK	Cork	SLIGO	Sligo
KERRY	Tralee	MAYO	Castlebar
LIMERICK	Limerick	GALWAY	Galway
CLARE	Ennis		

Towns.	On Rivers.	Towns.	On Rivers.
Londonderry, Lifford	Foyle	Athy, Carlow	Barrow
Coleraine	Bann	Clonmel, Waterford	Suir
Belfast	Laggan	Youghal	Blackwater
Navan, Drogheda	Boyne	Cork, Queenstown	Lee
Dublin	Liffey	Carrick-on-Shannon	Shannon
Enniscorthy, Wexford	Slaney	Athlone, Limerick	

Largest Towns. Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Londonderry.

Seaports.

Londonderry, Belfast, Drogheda, Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Queenstown, Limerick, Galway, Sligo, Kingstown.

Loughs.

Neagh (in Ulster), Ree (in Leinster), Derg (in Munster), Killarney, Corrib, Mask, Conn, Foyle.

Rivers.	Direction.	Counties through which they flow.
Foyle	North-East	Tyrone, Donegal, Londonderry.
Bann	North	Down, Armagh, Antrim, Londonderry.
Laggan	North-East	Down, Antrim.
Boyne	"	Westmeath, Meath.
Liffey	"	Wicklow, Kildare, Dublin.
Slaney	South	Wicklow, Carlow, Wexford.
Barrow	"	Kildare, Queen's, King's, Carlow, Wexford, Kilkenny.
Suir	South & East	Tipperary, Waterford.
Blackwater	East & South	Kerry, Cork, Waterford.
Lee	East	Cork.
Shannon (224 miles)	South-West	Cavan, Roscommon, Galway, Clare, Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, King's, Tipperary, Limerick.

Mountains.

Antrim, Kerry (Macgillicuddy's Reeks highest Carrantal 3404), Donegal.

Capes.

North:—Bloody Foreland, Malin Head, Fair Head.
East:—Howth, Wicklow.
South:—Carnsore, Clear, Mizen.
West:—Dunmore, Kerry, Loop, Slyne, Achil, Rossan.

France.

Population, 36,900,000.

Capital, Paris.

BOUNDARIES. { North:—English Channel, Str. of Dover, Belgium.
East:—Germany, Switzerland, Italy.
South:—Mediterranean Sea (including Gulf of Lyons), Pyrenees Mts.
West:—Bay of Biscay.

Rivers.	Towns on or near Banks.	Rivers.	Towns on or near Banks.
Seine	Havre, Rouen, Paris.	Garonne	Bordeaux, Toulouse
Aisne		Adour	Pau, Bayonne.
Marne		Rhone	Avignon, Lyons.
Loire	Nantes, Orleans, St. Etienne.		

Seaports.	Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Nantes, Rochelle, Dunkirk, Boulogne, Toulon, Brest, Rochefort, Calais, Dieppe, Cherbourg.
Other Towns.	Dijon, Montpellier, Nismes, Limoges, Poitiers, Nice, Lille, St. Malo.
Largest Towns.	Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Rouen, Toulouse. <i>Note.</i> —Ajaccio, the capital of Corsica, where Napoleon was born.
Mountains.	Alps, between France and Italy; Jura, between France and Switzerland; Vosges, N.E. of Jura; Cevennes and Auvergne, W. of the Rhone River; Pyrenees, between France and Spain.
Islands.	Ushant, Belle, Hoirmountier, Re, Oleron.

Germany.

Population, 42,700,000.

Capital, Berlin.

BOUNDARIES.	<i>North</i> :—North Sea, Denmark, Baltic Sea.
	<i>East</i> :—Russia, Austria.
	<i>South</i> :—Austria, Switzerland.
	<i>West</i> :—France, Belgium, Holland.

Kingdoms.	Prussia,	Saxony,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg.
Capitals.	Berlin,	Dresden,	Munich,	Stuttgart.

Rivers.	Towns on or near Banks, or in Valleys.	Rivers.	Towns on or near Banks, or in Valleys.
Vistula	Dantzic, Thorn.	Havel and Spree	Brandenburg, Potsdam, Berlin
Oder	Stettin, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Breslau.	Rhine	Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Barmen, Bonn, Coblenz, Treves, Aix-la-Chapelle.
Warthe	Posen (capital of Prussian Poland).	Main	
Elbe	Hamburg, Magdeburg, Dresden, Wittenberg.	Moselle	
Saale and tributaries	Halle, Eisleben, Lutzen, Erfurt.	Weser	Hanover, Gottingen, Minden, Bremen.
		Ems	Emden, Munster, Osnabruck.

Seaports.	Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, Stettin, Dantzic. <i>Note.</i> —The first three are called the Hanse Towns.
Largest Towns.	<i>In Prussia</i> :—Berlin (capital), Breslau, Cologne, Konigsberg, Frankfort, Dantzic. <i>In lesser German States</i> :—Hamburg, Munich, Dresden, Bremen, Strasburg.

N.B.—In 1871, the king of Prussia took the title "Emperor of Germany."

Austria-Hungary.

Population, 37,700 000.

Capital, Vienna.

BOUNDARIES.	<i>North</i> :—Germany, Russia.
	<i>East</i> :—Russia, Roumania.
	<i>South</i> :—Roumania, Servia, Turkey, Adriatic Sea (including gulf of Venice), Italy.
	<i>West</i> :—Italy, Switzerland, Germany.

Divisions :—Eighteen Provinces, grouped in two divisions (German and Hungarian).

Rivers.	Towns on or near Banks.	River.	Towns on or near Banks.
Danube	Presburg (old capital), Comorn, Vienna.	Theiss	Tokay, Szegedin, Debreizin, Klausenburg, Hermannstadt, Agram.
Buda	Pesth, Maria-Theresienstadt.		

Seaports.	Trieste, Fiume, Pola.
Chief Towns.	Vienna, Prague (capital of Bohemia), Buda, Pesth (capital of Hungary), Trieste.
Other Towns.	Linz, Salzburg, Gratz, Klagenfurt, Brunn, Austerlitz, Innsbruck, Zara, Lemberg, Cracow.
Mountains.	Alps, Carpathian, Transylvanian.

Russia.

Population 76,300,000.

Capital, St. Petersburg.

BOUNDARIES.	<i>North</i> :—Arctic Ocean (including White Sea and Gulf of Cheskoï).
	<i>East</i> :—Ural Mountains, Ural River, Caspian Sea.
	<i>South</i> :—Caucasus Mountains, Black Sea, Roumania.
	<i>West</i> :—Austria, Germany, Baltic Sea, Sweden and Norway.

Mountains.	Ural, Caucasus, Valdai Hills.
Cities.	<i>In the Baltic Basin</i> :—St. Petersburg (on Neva River), Cronstadt, Revel, Riga, Helsingford. <i>In the Dnieper Basin</i> :—Kiev, Kherson, Nikolaiev, Kharkov, Kichenev. <i>On the Black Sea</i> :—Odessa, Sebastopol.
Rivers.	<i>Volga</i> :—Kazan, Nijni-Novgorod, Saratov, Astrakhan. <i>Don</i> :—Tula. <i>Vistula</i> :—Warsaw (was capital of Poland).

Lakes.	Ladoga, Onega, Saima, Ilmen.
Seaports.	St. Petersburg, Riga, Archangel, Astrakhan.
Other Towns.	Moscow, Taganrog, Stavropol.
Largest Towns.	St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa, Riga.
Government.	Absolute monarchy, the Czar is the ruler.
Manufactures.	Leather, coarse flax, hemp-goods, cordage.

Italy.

Population 27,800,000

Capital, Rome.

BOUNDARIES.	North:—Switzerland, Austria.
	East:—Adriatic Sea (including Gulf of Venice), Str. of Otranto.
	South:—Mediterranean Sea (including Gulf of Taranto, Ionian Sea, Str. of Messina, and
	West:—Tyrrhenian and Tuscan Seas, Archipelago, Gulf of Genoa).
Mountains.	Apennines, Alps.
Rivers.	Po, Arno, Tiber,
Lakes.	Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda.
Cities.	In West:—Turin, Genoa, Alessandria.
Note.—Cagliari, capital of Sardinia, is a place of great trade.	
In North:—Milan, Venice, Verona, Padua, Pavia, Bologna, Ravenna, Modena, Reggio.	
San Marino, the capital of the oldest Republic in existence.	
On Mediterranean slope:—Florence, Leghorn, Lucca, Pisa, Ancona, Rome, Naples (the largest city in Italy).	
Other Towns.	Bari, Potenza, Parma.
Towns in Sicily.	Palermo (capital), Messina, Catania, Syracuse.
Seaports.	Genoa, Leghorn, Civita-Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Venice.
Largest Towns.	Naples, Palermo, Rome (capital), Milan, Turin, Genoa, Venice, Florence.
Government.	Free constitutional monarchy.
Manufactures.	The chief are silk, straw hats, artificial flowers.

Spain.

(INCLUDING THE BALEARIC ISLANDS.)

Population, 16,343,000.

Capital, Madrid.

BOUNDARIES.	North:—Bay of Biscay and Pyrenees.
	East:—Mediterranean.
	South:—Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Straits of Gibraltar.
	West:—Portugal and Atlantic.

Names of Towns.	Where situated.	Names of Towns.	Where situated.
San Sebastian, Bilbao, Santander, Corunna.	On north coast	Malaga, Almeria, Alicante, Cartagena, Murcia, Valencia, Barcelona.	On the South and East coasts.
Valladolid, Burgos, Segovia, Salamanca.	In Douro Basin	Saragossa, Pampeluna, Vittoria.	In the Ebro Basin
Toledo, Madrid.	" Tagus "	Palma, Mahon.	" Balearic Islands "
Badajos, Medelin, Truxillo.	" Guadiana Basin "	Palmas, Santa Cruz.	" Canary "
Cadiz, Xeres, Seville, Cordova, Granada.	" Guadalquivir "		

Rivers.	Ebro, Tagus, Douro, Guadiana, Guadalquivir.
Mountains.	Pyrenees, Castile, Sierras of Toledo, Morena, Nevada, Cantabrian.
Seaports.	Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Cadiz, Ferrol, Vigo.
Largest Towns.	Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Granada.
Manufactures.	Wines, silk, leather, iron, quicksilver.
Capes.	Ortegal, Finisterre, Trafalgar, Tarifa.

Note.—Madrid, on the Manzanares, is 2000 feet above the sea.

Belgium.

Population, 5,480,000.

Capital, Brussels.

BOUNDARIES.	North:—Holland. South:—France. East:—Germany. West:—North Sea.
Rivers.	Scheldt, Meuse (Maas).
Towns.	Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, Liege, Bruges.
Sea and River Ports.	Antwerp, Bruges, Ostend.
Manufactures.	NOTE.—Waterloo and Ramilies are near Brussels. Woollen, linen, cotton, and metal goods.

Sweden and Norway

Population, 6,300,000.

Capitals, Stockholm and Christiania.

BOUNDARIES.	North :—Arctic Ocean.	East :—Russia, Gulf of Bothnia, Baltic Sea.
	South :—Baltic Sea, Skager Rack.	West :—Atlantic and Arctic Oceans.
Towns.	East :—Stockholm (capital), Upsala, Carlskrona.	
	South :—Carlskrona, Gothenburg, Christiania, Drammen.	
	West :—Stavanger, Bergen, Drontheim.	
	Hammerfest is the most northerly town in Europe; the Maelstrom is west of Norway; lakes are numerous, the (Malar, Wener, Wetter).	
Rivers.	Tornea and Dal.	
Manufactures.	Plank-sawing, ship-building, agricultural implements.	
Government.	The Executive Government is vested in a Sovereign. The Legislative Government rests with a Great Court or representative assembly for each kingdom.	

Note.—The two nations have one king, but in every other respect they are separate. Compare Great Britain of the time from James I. to Anne.

Turkey.

Population, 8,870,000.

Capital, Constantinople.

BOUNDARIES.	North :—Austria, Servia, Roumania.
	East :—Black Sea.
	South :—Sea of Marmora, Ægean Sea, and Greece.
	West :—Adriatic Sea, Montenegro, and Austria.
Mountains.	Balkan, Dinaric Alps, and Pindus.
Rivers.	Danube, Maritza, Vardar.
Islands.	Crete, Rhodes, Scio, Patmos, Thasos.
Cities.	Constantinople (capital), Rodosto, Gallipoli, Adrianople (the former capital), Salonika.
Seaports.	Constantinople, Salonika.
Chief Towns.	Constantinople, Adrianople, Salonika.
Manufactures.	Carpets, silks, leather.
Sovereign.	The sovereign is called a Sultan; the Porte is a legislative body.

Note.—Turkey has five seabords : Black, Marmora, Ionian, Ægean, and Mediterranean.

Portugal.

Population, 4,350,000.

Capital, Lisbon.

BOUNDARIES.	North and East by Spain.
	South and West by Atlantic.
Rivers.	In Atlantic :—Douro, Tagus, Guadiana.
Cities.	In the North :—Braga, Mirandella.
	On the Douro :—Oporto (birth-place of Magellan).
	On the Mondego :—Coimbra, Busaco.
	On the Tagus :—Lisbon (capital), Vimiera, Torres-Vedras.
Seaports.	Lisbon, Oporto, Setuval.
Mountains.	Sierra Estrella.
Capes.	St. Vincent, St. Maria, Roca.
Manufactures.	Wine, gloves, silk, woollen and cotton goods, and tobacco.
Government.	Limited monarchy.

Switzerland.

Population, 2,790,000.

Capital, Berne.

BOUNDARIES.	North :—Germany.	East :—Austria
	South :—Italy	West :—France
Mountains.	South-West :—Mount St. Gothard, Lepontine and Pennine Alps.	
	West :—Bernese Alps.	
	East :—Rhactian Alps.	
Rivers.	Rising near St. Gothard :—Rhône, Ticino, Rhine, Inn, Aar.	
Lakes.	Constance (Boden See), Geneva (Leman), Lucerne, Zurich.	
Towns.	On the Aar :—Berne (capital), Neuchatel, Lucerne, Sempach, Altorf, Zurich.	
	In the Rhine Basin :—Basle, St. Gall.	
	In the Rhore Basin :—Geneva, Lausanne.	
Chief Towns.	Geneva, Berne, Zurich.	
Manufactures.	Watches, clocks, jewelry.	
Government.	Republic.	

Holland.

Population, 4,190,000. Capitals, Amsterdam (commercial); The Hague (political).

BOUNDARIES. { North:—North Sea. East:—Prussia.
South:—Belgium. West:—North Sea (inc. Zuyder Zee, Easter Scheldt, Wester Scheldt).

(Walcheren Island, capital Middleburg, is situated on the west.)

Rivers. Scheldt, Maas (Meuse), Rhine, Waal, Yssel, Leck.
Cities. On or near the Coast:—Amsterdam, Haarlem, Hoorn, Saardam, Camperdown.
On the Rhine:—Leyden, Utrecht.
On the Maas:—Rotterdam.
At the North:—Leeuwarden, Groningen.
At the South:—Luxemburg, Maastricht.
Seaports. Amsterdam, Rotterdam.
Chief Towns. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Utrecht, Leyden.
Manufactures and Products. Shipbuilding, Dairy Products.
Government. Limited monarchy.

Denmark.

Population, 1,940,000.

Capital, Copenhagen.

BOUNDARIES.—Skager Rack, Cattegat, Little Belt, Great Belt, Baltic Sea, Germany, North Sea.

Includes. Danish Islands (Zealand, Funen, Bornholm, Laaland).
Cities. Copenhagen (capital, on Zealand and Amager islands), Rendsborg, Elsinore, Odense.
Chief Towns and Seaports. Copenhagen and Elsinore.

Greece.

Population, 1,580,000.

Capital, Athens.

BOUNDARIES.—North, Turkey; East, Archipelago; South and West, Mediterranean Sea.

Divisions. Hellas, north of Gulf of Lepanto; Morea, south of Gulf of Lepanto.
Chief Cities. Athens (capital), Lepanto, Navarino, Nauplia.
Islands. Negropont, Hydra, Cyclades, Ionian.
Relics of Antiquity. Acropolis, or Citadel; Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva; Areopagus, or Mars Hill.
Seaports. Syra, Hydra, Nauplia, Piræus.
Manufactures. Same as Turkey.
Government. Limited monarchy.

Other Countries.	Capitals.	Population.	Remarks.
Roumania	Bucharest	5,376,000	Created by Treaty of Berlin, 1878, Independent States.
Servia	Belgrade	1,577,000	
Montenegro	Cetigne	300,000	

ASIA.

Area 16½ millions of miles; length, 8,700 miles; breadth, 5,400 miles.
Coast line, 30,000; latitude, 1°-78° N.; longitude, 26°-170° W.

BOUNDARIES. { Arctic, Pacific, Indian Oceans, Ural Mountains, Ural River, Caspian, Black, Mediterranean, and Red Seas.

Name.	Area in thousands of sq. miles	Unit of Size.	Capitals or Chief Cities.	Exports.	Imports.
Asiatic Turkey	729	6	Smyrna, Scutari, Angora, Sinope, Trebizond, Tarsus, Erzeroum, Diarbekir, Aleppo, Damascus, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Acre, Mosul, Bagdad, Mecca.	Opium, dried fruits, wine, &c.; silk, cotton, leather, tobacco.	Colonial produce, hardware, watches, &c.
Muscat or Oman	1220	10	Muscat, Ryad.	Coffee, pearls, dates, horses, camels, gums, myrrh, spices.	Arms, steel, iron, lead, cloth, and other European articles.
Persia	637	5	Teheran, Ispahan, Tauris, Meshed, Bushire.	Pearls, silk, cotton, carpets, horses, camels, tobacco, opium.	Indigo, coffee, sugar, furs, tea, porcelain, and merchandise.
Afghanistan	50	2	Cabul, Kandahar, Ghazni, Herat.	Madder, assafœtida, tobacco, fruits, horses, furs, shawls.	Tea, silks, cottons, ivory, cutlery, dyes, &c.
Beloochistan	140	1½	Kelat, Gundava, Sarawan, Bela.	Butter, hides, wool, drugs, dried fruits, vegetable oil.	Rice, spices, dye-stuffs, tea, and European manufactures.
British India	1520	13	Calcutta, Allahabad, Benares, Agra, Lucknow, Lahore, Delhi, Jubbulpur, Bombay, Cawnpore, Madras, Poonah, Surat.	Opium, cotton, grain, & pulse seeds, hides, indigo, cotton goods, coffee, wool, silk, oil, timber.	Cloth, velvet, iron, firearms, wine, fruits, tea, and European manufactures.
Burmah	190	1½	Mandalay, Ava, Monchobo, Bhamo.	Raw cotton, feathers, ivory, gums.	" "
Siam	150	1½	Bangkok, Paknam, Paklat.	Rice, sugar, gums, hides, dyewoods.	Calico, linen, cutlery, glass, manufactures.
Cochin China	240	2	Hanoi, (Kesho).	Caoutchouc, dyewoods, spices, hides.	" "
Anam			Hue.		
French Cochinchina	22	½	Saigon, Mitho.	" "	" "
Cambodia			Pempeuh, Kamoot, Odong.	" "	" "
Straits Settlements	1		Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Georgetown.	Guttapercha, pepper, tapioca, sugar, sago.	" "
Ceylon	2½	1-5	Colombo, Trincomalee.	Cinnamon, cocoanuts, coffee, oil, spices, tea.	" "
Chinese Empire	4567	37	Pekin, Nankin, Ningpo, Canton, Lassa, Tientsin, Foochow, Shanghai, Hankow.	" "	" "
Independent Turkestan	250	2	Bokhara, Khiva, Merv.	Wool, cotton, silk, rice, fruits, &c.	Iron, velvet, fur, brass, leather, cutlery, tea, and manufactured articles.
Asiatic Russia	6202	51	Tobolsk, Irkutsk, Tomsk, Omsk, Yakutsk.	Minerals, fish, furs.	Woollen and cotton cloths, silks, tea, porcelain.
Japan	160	1½	Tokio (Yedo), Saikio (Kioto), Kanagawa (Yokohama), Nagasaki, Osaka.	Raw silk, tea, tobacco, wax, rice, copper, camphor, porcelain.	Woollen, cotton, and linen cloths, sugar, spices, tin, iron.

Note.—Great Britain and Ireland is taken as the unit.

AFRICA.

Area, 11½ millions of miles; length, 5,000 miles; breadth, 4,700 miles.
Coast line, 16,000 miles; Latitude, 37° N.-34° S.; Longitude, 17° W.-51° E.

BOUNDARIES :—Mediterranean, Isthmus Suez, Red Sea, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean.

Seas.	Parts of Atlantic :—Black, Mediterranean, Marmora, Egean, The Levant (eastern Mediterranean). Indian Ocean :—Arabian, Red. Pacific Ocean :—China, Yellow, Japan, Okhotsk, Behring. Arctic Ocean :—Kara.
Gulfs and Bays.	Indian Ocean :—Aden, Oman, PERSIAN, Cutch, Cambay, Manaar, BENGAL, Martaban Pacific Ocean :—Siam, Tonquin, Tartary, Anadir, Pechelée. Arctic Ocean :—Obi.
Straits.	In the West :—Bosphorus, Dardanelles. Indian Ocean :—Babelmandeb, Ormuz, Palk, Malacca. Arctic Ocean :—Behring. Pacific Ocean :—La Perouse, Corea, Hainan.
Mouths of Rivers.	On South :—SHAT-EL-ARAB (Euphrates and Tigris), INDUS, Nerbudda, Taptee, Kistna, Mahanuddy, GANGES, Godavery, BRAHMAPUTRA, Irawaddy, Salwen. In Pacific :—Amoor, Hoang-Ho, Yang-tse-Kiang, Mekon, Meinam. In Arctic :—Lena, Yenisei, Obi.
Peninsulas.	East :—Kamschatka, Corea. South :—Arabian, Indian and Malay. West :—Asia Minor.
Capes.	Egean :—Baba. Indian :—Ras-el-Had, Comorin, Negrais, Romania. Pacific :—Cambodia, Lopatka. Arctic :—East, and North-East.
Islands.	North :—Liakov or New Siberia. East :—Saghalien, Japan, Loo Choo, Formosa, Hainan. South :—Nicobar, Andaman, Ceylon, Maldive, Laccadive. West :—Perim (in Red Sea), Rhodes, Samos, Scio, Mitylene, Cyprus.
Mountains	Aldgn, ALTAI, Thian-Shan, Kuen-lun, HIMALAYAS (Everest, 29,002 ft., the highest in the world), Hindoo Koosh, Ural, CAUCASUS.
Deserts	GOBI or SHAMO, Great Indian, Great Salt, ARABIAN.
Lakes	CASPIAN SEA, ARAL, Baikal, Balkash, Dead Sea.

Principal States.	Capitals.	Area in thousands of square miles.	Unit of Size.	Population.
Morocco,	Fez, and Morocco	260	2½	3,000,000
Algeria,	Algiers	258	2½	2,920,000
Tunis,	Tunis	45	½	1,500,900
Tripoli,	Tripoli	333	3	1,010,000
Egypt,	Cairo	1200	10	17,000,000
Abyssinia,	Gondar, Magdala	76	¾	1,600,000
Somali,	Berbera	.....	.....	About 6,500,000
Zanzibar,	Zanzibar	.....	.....	About 8,000,000
Mozambique,	Mozambique	.....	.....	About 1,630,060
Sofala,	Sofala	.....	.....	About 270,000
Cape Colony,	Capetown	351	3	1,464,000
Natal,	Pietermaritzburg	18	1-7	355,500
Zulu-land,	No towns.	.....	.....	.....
Lower Guinea,	Loango	600	1-5	5,000,000
Upper Guinea,	Coomassie, etc.	400	3½	10,000,000
Senegambia,	Bathurst, etc.	300	2½	10,000,000
Sahara,	Agadez, etc.	2500	20	3,000,000
Soudan,	Timbuctoo	1000	8½	80,000,000
Liberia,	Monrovia	.....	.....	.....
Madagascar,	Antananarivo, etc.	.....	.....	.....
Orange Free State,	Bloemfontein	.....	.....	.....
Transvaal,	Pretoria	.....	.....	.....

Note.—Great Britain and Ireland is taken as the unit.

Bays and Gulfs.	Suez, Aden, Delagoa, Algoa, False, Table, St. Helena, Guinea, Cabes, Sidra.
Straits.	Babel-mandeb, Mozambique.
Seas.	Mediterranean and Red.
Rivers.	Nile, Niger, Zambezi, Congo, Gambia, Senegal, Orange, Limpopo.
Capes.	Guardafui, Delgado, Corrientes, Agulhas, Good Hope, Negro, Lopez, Palmas, Verde Blanco, Bon, Ceuta.
Islands.	Socotra, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Comoro, Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, St. Helena, Ascension, Cape Verde, Canary, Madeira.
Mountains.	Atlas, Kong, Blue, Kilimandjaro.
Lakes.	Tchad, Dembea, Albert Nyanza, Victoria Nyanza, Tanganyika, Nyassa, Bangweolo, Ngami.
Chief Towns.	Morocco, Mequinez, Tetuan, Ceuta, Constantine, Benghazi, Mourzouk, Cairo, Damietta, Rosetta, Alexandria, Port Said, Khartoom, Kobbe, Wara, Antananarivo, Tangier, Grahamstown, Port Elizabeth, Kimberley, Port Natal, Mahanoro, Potchefstroom.

Note.—The Isthmus of Suez connects Asia with Africa.

OCEANIA.

Area, 4,600,000 square miles; length, 11,000 miles; width, 6,200 miles.

Population, 24,500,000

Divisions.	Malaysia.	Australasia.	Polynesia.	Micronesia.
	<i>Malaysia</i> :—Comprises Sundas (chief Sumatra, Java), Borneo, Philippines (1,200 in number), Celebes, and Moluccas.			
	<i>Australasia</i> :—Consists of various islands lying south-east of Malaysia. The chief are Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea.			
	<i>Polynesia</i> :—Comprises the eastern groups south of the equator: Friendly, Navigators, Cooks Societies, Marquesas, Fiji, Pitcairn.			
	<i>Micronesia</i> :—North of the equator: Sandwich, Caroline, Ladrone, Mulgrave, Pelew.			

Australasia.

Colonies or Provinces.	Area in thousands of square miles.	Capitals and Chief Towns.
New South Wales	310	Sydney, Paramatta, Grafton, Bathurst, Liverpool, Maitland, Newcastle.
Western Australia	1024	Perth, Freemantle, Guildford, Albany, Augusta, Peel-town, York.
South Australia	903	Adelaide, Gawler-town, Hindmarsh, Kapunda, Koorunga, Palmerston.
Victoria	88	Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat, Sandhurst, Collingwood, Emerald Hill, Fitzroy, Hotham, Richmond.
Queensland	669	Brisbane, Rockhampton, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Drayton.
Tasmania	23	Hobart, Launceston, Longford, Stanley, Deloraine.
New Zealand	106	Wellington, Auckland, Grahamstown, Dunedin, Lyttleton, Picton, Christchurch.

Mountains.	Australian Alps, Blue, Liverpool Grampians, Australian Pyrenees.
Rivers.	Murray (Darling, Lachlan, Murrumbidgee), Swan, Brisbane.
Lakes.	George, Bathurst, Tarrago, Corangamite, Torrens, Eyre.
Manufactures.	Wine, tobacco, tallow, iron, leather.
Government.	In each New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, the parliament consists of a Legislative Assembly, elected by the people; a Legislative Council, appointed for life; and a Governor-General, appointed by the Crown. In each South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania, both the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council are elected, a certain percentage of the latter retiring yearly in succession, and a similar number being elected, <i>i.e.</i> , on the same principle as the trustees in Ontario public schools. The Governor is appointed. West Australia is governed by a Council of twenty-one, seven being appointed and fourteen elected, and an appointed Governor.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Ontario Teachers' Examinations.

SECOND CLASS TEACHERS' AND INTERMEDIATE.

July, 1879.

1. Define equinox, steppes, great circle, and isothermal lines.
2. What is the form of the earth's orbit? How do you account for the warmth of Summer in our hemisphere, although the earth is farther from the sun than it is in Winter?
3. In what country, or countries, would one be most likely to find the giraffe, the ostrich, the condor, the reindeer, the chamois?
4. Outline the west coast of North America, indicating the islands near the coast, the rivers emptying into the Pacific ocean, and the principal cities on the seaboard.
5. Name the States bordering on the lakes between Canada and the United States, and mention at least two cities in each.
6. Name six rivers in Asia running south, also the waters into which they empty.
7. Over what railroads, and through what large towns or cities, would one pass on a trip from Ottawa to Barrie?
8. Where and what are Sitka, Cobequid, Lepanto, Cayenne, Socotra, Aral, Kertch, Wight, St. Louis, Canso, Tweed, and Cudleigh?

July, 1880.

1. Define estuary, river-basin, tropic, neap-tide, republic.
2. Explain the causes of Ocean Currents, and give the name and the course of *three* of the most important.
3. Trace the Mississippi River from its source to its mouth, naming the chief tributaries, East and West, the States and chief towns bordering upon its banks, and the principal commercial products for which it affords an outlet.
4. Sketch Europe from the Straits of Dover to the Gulf of Genoa, indicating rivers, bays, capes, and cities of importance along the coast.
5. Over what railroads, across what intersecting lines of railway, and through what cities and large towns, would you pass on a trip from Berlin to Amherstburg?
6. What and where are Ste. Maurice, Scugog, Rimouski, Chignecto, Pelée, Shediac, Burrard, Roanoke, Galveston, and the Cyclades?
7. Locate Cape St. Lucas, Havana, Staten Island, Yapura River, Jutland, Valparaiso, the Cambrian Hills, Cape Agulhas, Scilly Islands, Table Bay, Warsaw, Baikal, Tonquin, Ormuz, Loo Choo, and Zambezi.

July, 1880.

1. What are the natural divisions of South America? What the political?
2. State the principal causes which modify the climate of a country, and give examples.
3. How are the frontiers between Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and between Greece and Turkey, marked out?
4. Sketch the Atlantic coast line of the United States, marking the position of the chief capes and of the inlets, with the cities thereon.
5. Show how the latitude of a place is determined, and give the latitudes of New York, Toronto, Montreal, Florence, the Cape of Good Hope.
6. Describe (by a diagram if you can) the proposed route of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and show how it connects through Canadian territory with the Atlantic seaboard.
7. State the geographical position and the political relation of Candahar, Herat, Natal, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Corsica, Alsace.
8. State the form of government, and chief products, of Egypt, Brazil, Cuba, Bengal, Switzerland, and Cyprus.
9. What rivers flow from near the St. Gothard Pass in Switzerland, and what are their respective courses?

July, 1882.

1. (i.) Name in order, beginning at the north and ending at Mexico, the Provinces of the Dominion and the States of the American Union on the eastern side of North America that possess one or more seaports; (ii.) name an important seaport in each; (iii.) state the chief export or exports from each such seaport; and (iv.), if it is situated at the mouth of, or upon, a large river, name that river.

2. (i.) Contrast the physical characteristics of Northern and of Southern Europe.

(ii.) Arrange the governments of the different European States under the following heads: republics, limited monarchies, absolute monarchies.

3. (i.) Draw an outline map of Hindostan; (ii.) mark on it the names and courses of three important rivers, and the names and positions of the chief mountain ranges and of four large cities.

4. (i.) Name five African lakes; and (ii.) state with regard to each whether it is north of, south of, or on, the equator.

5. Explain why, though Canada is nearer the sun in January than in July, the weather is warmer in the latter month.

December, 1882.

1. In what countries are the sources and the mouths of the Elbe, the Meuse, the Douro, the Rhine, the Rhone, the Brahmaputra, the Yukon, the Columbia, the Colorado, the Amazon, the Vistula, and the Niemen?

2. State in detail what you would expect to see if you made a coast voyage around the Mediterranean.

3. Draw a map of the British Isles, marking the courses of the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, the Tyne, the Tweed, the Clyde, the Shannon, and the Tay; and the positions of Belfast, Dublin, York, Cork, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, London, and Birmingham, and of the smaller islands.

4. Compare the physical characteristics of Africa and of South America.

ENTRANCE TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

July, 1879.

1. Define crater, inlet, tropic, capital, and promontory.

2. Through what waters, and near what large cities, would you pass on a trip from Albany to Montreal, touching at Cape Race?

3. Outline the coast of South America from Panama to Cape Horn, showing capes, rivers, &c., neatly printed in their proper places.

4. What and where are Scugog, Manitoulin, Hudson, Mobile, Pentland, Malar Medina, Lipari, Yapura, and Tchad?

5. Suppose yourself at Winnipeg, with instructions to visit the capital of each Province lying eastward, describe your line of travel, naming railroads or water routes by which you would go.

6. Where, and how situated, are the following cities:—Kingston, Chicago, Boston, Halifax, New Orleans, Dublin, and St. Petersburg?

December, 1879.

1. Define meridian, watershed, bay, frith, and zone.

2. What and where are Athabasca, Nelson, Chignecto, Restigouche, Gattineau, Temiscaming, St. Hyacinthe, Quinte, Chesapeake, Sacramento, Champlain, and New Orleans?

3. Where do you find the following natural productions in great abundance:—Cotton, copper, coal, coffee, tin, gold, furs, and grapes?

4. Say you embark at the Isle of Man on a voyage to the mouth of the Volga. Through what waters, and near what capes and islands, would you pass?

5. Draw a map of the coast of Asia, from Behring Straits to Cape Comorin, showing all the important physical features with their names neatly printed upon them.

6. Locate the following:—Obi, Papua, Zambezi, Tunis, Morea, Cyprus, Venice, Lyons, Copenhagen, Borneo, Cheviot Hills, Crimea, Quito, Port-au-Prince, Trinidad, and Loffoden.

July, 1880.

1. Define watershed, frith, delta, horizon, axis of the earth, polar circles, ecliptic, first meridian.

2. (a) Why are the days in the northern hemisphere longer in summer than in winter?

(b) What causes the change of seasons?

(c) Why does the sun appear to set in the west?

3. Trace the following rivers from sources to outlets, and name the principal cities on their banks:—Danube, Rhine, Ganges, St. Lawrence, Mississippi.

4. Name the cities of Ontario, and give the situation of each.

5. Over what railroads would you pass in going (i.) from Hamilton to Peterboro; (ii.) from Collingwood to London?

6. What are the chief natural products of Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Southern States of America, France, China?

7. Where are the following:—Islands—Malta, Anticosti, Ceylon? Capes—Verde, Comorin, La Hogue? Bays—Verte, All Saints, Table?

December, 1880.

1. Define isthmus, promontory, beach, bay, inlet, sound, roadstead, strait.

2. Name and give the boundaries of the zones. What determines the two tropics and the two polar circles?

3. Define latitude, longitude, first meridian. What is the greatest latitude a place can have? The greatest longitude? Why?

4. Give, with their boundaries, the political divisions of North America.

5. Name, giving their relative positions, the divisions of British North America. Which of these are comprised in the Dominion of Canada, and what are their capitals?

6. Make a list of the principal rivers of Ontario, telling into what bodies of water each flows.

7. Give the boundaries of Asia, and the relative positions of its chief political divisions.

8. Draw an outline map of Ireland, and mark the positions of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick.

July, 1881.

1. Define physical geography, plateau, river-basin, watershed, meridian, zone; absolute monarchy, republic.

2. Name the Provinces of Canada, giving their relative positions. Also, give the name and position of the capital of each Province.

3. Of what lakes are the following rivers the outlets:—Nelson, Detroit, Severn, Richelieu, Saguenay, San Juan, Rhine, Rhone?

4. Name, in order, the seas, gulfs, bays, and straits of Europe.

5. Give, as definitely as you can, the position of the following cities:—Chicago, Buffalo, St. Catharines, St. John, Rio Janeiro, Hull, Manchester, Glasgow. Islands—Skye, Funen, St. Helena, Cyprus. Mountains—Blanc, Cotopaxi, Vesuvius, St. Elias.

6. What are the chief productions of France, Barbary States, Hindostan, Nova Scotia, Gulf States of North America, Central America?

7. A vessel carries freights between Montreal and Cuba. What will her cargo probably be (1) on her outward trip; (2) on her return trip?

8. By what railroads would you travel in going:—

(1) From Hamilton to Peterboro?

(2) From Ottawa to Barrie?

December, 1881.

1. What is political geography? physical geography? Define the following:—First meridian, zone, equinox, plateau, watershed, glacier, climate.

2. Give the boundaries of the different zones, and the breadth of each zone in degrees. Account for the positions of the bounding lines of the zones.

3. What and where are the following:—Vancouver, Three Rivers, Trinidad, Avon, Corfu, Mersey, Stromboli, Hamburg, Hindoo Koosh, Lyons?

4. Name the bodies of water into which the following rivers flow :—Garonne, Tagus, Elbe, Volga, Oder.
5. Between what cities in the United States and in the British Islands is trade with Canada chiefly carried on? Tell what you know of the commodities exchanged.
6. Over what railroads would you pass in going from (1) Toronto to St. Thomas; (2) Owen Sound to Ottawa? Describe a trip from Montreal to Lake Superior.
7. What information respecting a country can be obtained from a knowledge of its mountains?
8. Name and classify according to slopes the principal rivers of Asia.
9. From what countries do we chiefly obtain the following :—Coal, iron, cotton, rice, sugar, coffee, silk, opium?

June, 1882.

1. Give the boundaries of South America, and name its extreme northern, eastern, southern, and western points.
2. What is the most important mountain system in Central Europe? Name four rivers rising in these mountains, and the body of water into which each flows.
3. State the position of the following :—
CITIES—Edinburgh, Liverpool, Paris, Vienna, Calcutta.
ISLANDS—Corsica, St. Helena, Sardinia, Cyprus, Madagascar.
CAPES—Race, Cod, Matapan, Guardafui, Comorin, Land's End, Sable, Clear.
GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS—Fundy, Panama, Lyons, Baffin, Biscay, Venice, Messina, Bonifacio.
4. Name the cities of Ontario, giving as nearly as you can the population of each.
5. Describe the courses of the chief rivers of Ontario. Give the position of Windsor, Sarnia, Kincardine, Collingwood, Toronto, Kingston.
6. Draw an outline map of North America, marking the position of Boston, New York City, Halifax, St. John, Montreal, San Francisco, and New Orleans.

Nova Scotia Teachers' Examinations.

B. 1879.

1. What do you understand by climate? What effect on it have (1) cultivation of the soil and drainage; (2) the clearing of forests? Give reasons for answer to latter.
2. State generally received theory with respect to the formation of dew. Has it been called in question?
3. Define equator, ecliptic, equinoxes, solstices, circle of illumination, declination.
4. How do you find the length of a degree of longitude in any given latitude? Explain reasons of rule. (Globe.)
5. Name the foreign possessions of France, in the order of their importance.
6. Give the boundaries of Afghanistan, with the approximate latitude and longitude of the extreme southern and western points.
7. Locate as definitely as possible the following places :—Toledo, Heidelberg, Omaha, Aden, Auckland, Duluth, Calicut.
8. Describe the German Empire, (1) as to organization and government; (2) as to soil, climate, and products.

1. Name the chief canals of the Dominion, stating the waters connected by them, and the reason of their construction.
2. Name in order of population the nine largest cities of the Dominion of Canada.
3. Name the chief ports of the Dominion from which lumber is exported.
4. Name in order (1) the six longest rivers in British America; (2) the four chief rivers of British America, in order of commercial importance.
5. Draw an outline map of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion, marking the chief rivers, and locating the county towns of Nova Scotia.

B. 1880.

1. Define watershed, river-system, mountain-chain; and account for the names Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, and Arctic Circle.
2. Describe the Austro-Hungarian Empire, (1) as to government and races; (2) as to physical forces and resources.
3. Where, and for what noted, are Trincomalee, Bushire, Silistria, Cordova, Timbuctoo, Pittsburg, Cuzco, Paramatta, Brindisi?
4. Describe the tides, their cause, the extent of the movement, and the tidal periods.
5. How do you find the duration of twilight at a given place on a given day? (Globe.)
6. Mention some noteworthy features of the general contour of the continents.
7. Name the chief rivers of the United States, with the principal cities on their banks.

1. Name the coast waters, capes, and islands of Newfoundland.
2. Describe the North-West Territories, (1) as to physical features; (2) as to natural resources.
3. Name the counties of Quebec north of the River St. Lawrence.
4. Write brief notes on the leading industries of the Maritime Provinces.
5. Draw an outline map of the Province of Ontario, locating the chief cities, and marking the adjacent waters.

Manitoba Teachers' Examinations.

1879.

1. Define the ecliptic and polar circles.
2. Explain the causes of solar and lunar eclipses.
3. Give the boundaries and principal divisions of North America. Name also its principal islands.
4. Trace the courses of the Rocky and Alleghany Mountains, stating where they each attain their highest summits.
5. Name the chief divisions of South America, and its most important rivers giving their length and sources.
6. Draw a sketch of the coast of Europe, giving the extent of its coast line.
7. Give the extent and population of Germany. Describe also its government.
8. Describe the situation of Afghanistan, giving its capital and chief passes.
9. What islands are comprised in Australasia? Describe the largest of them.

1880.

1. Explain fully the motions of the earth. Define peninsula, cape, watershed, ocean, sea.
2. Give the principal islands and capes of North America.
3. Name the lakes and rivers of the Province of Ontario.
4. How is the United States of America bounded? Describe the mountains of the United States.
5. Give the seas and gulfs of Europe.
6. Describe the position of Nova Scotia. Give its counties.
7. Mention the principal towns of Spain. Describe the position of Gibraltar.
8. What does Asia Minor comprise? Give the provinces of British India with their capitals.
9. Give the boundaries of Africa. Name its countries.
10. How is Australia divided? Describe one of its divisions.

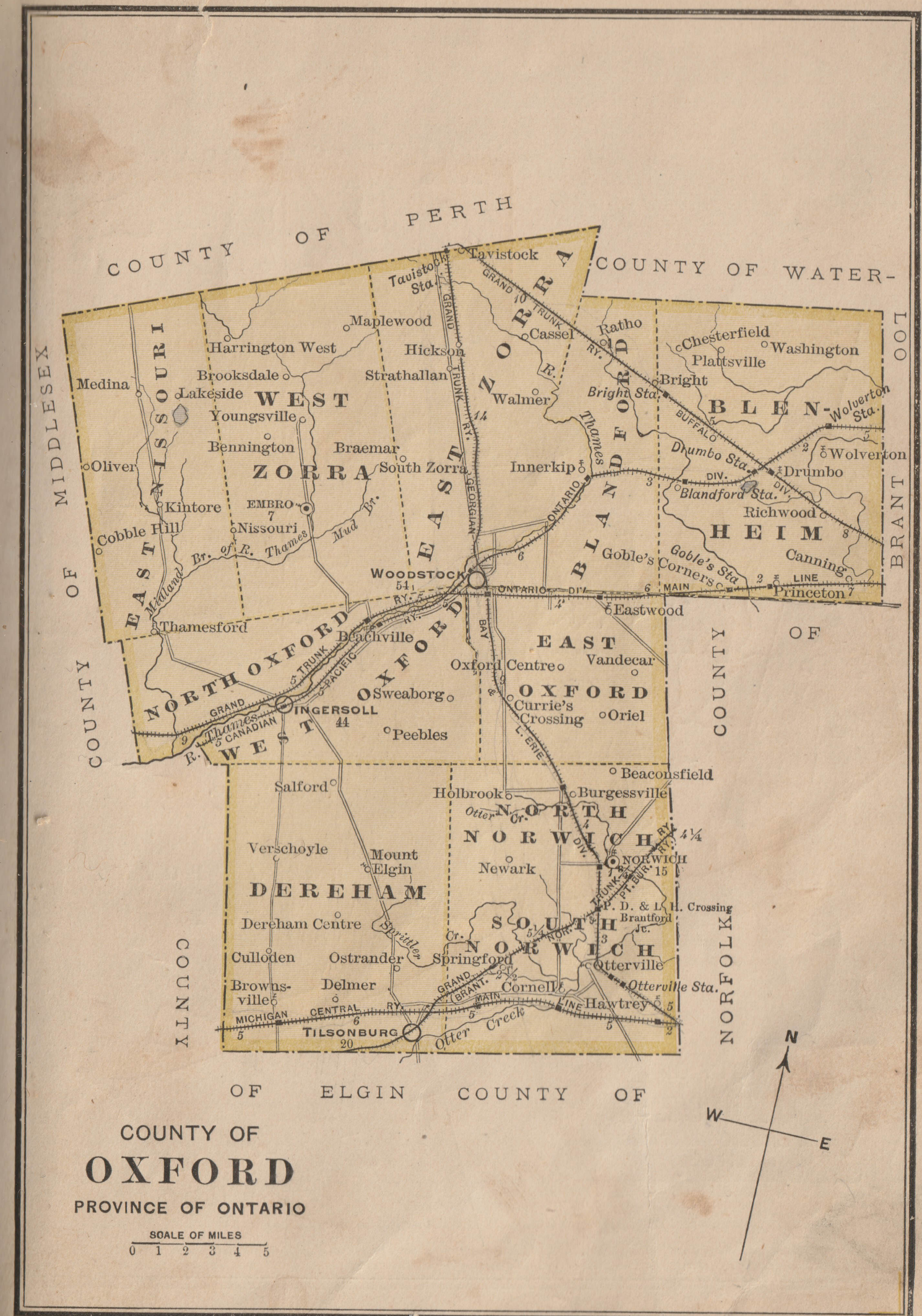
1880.

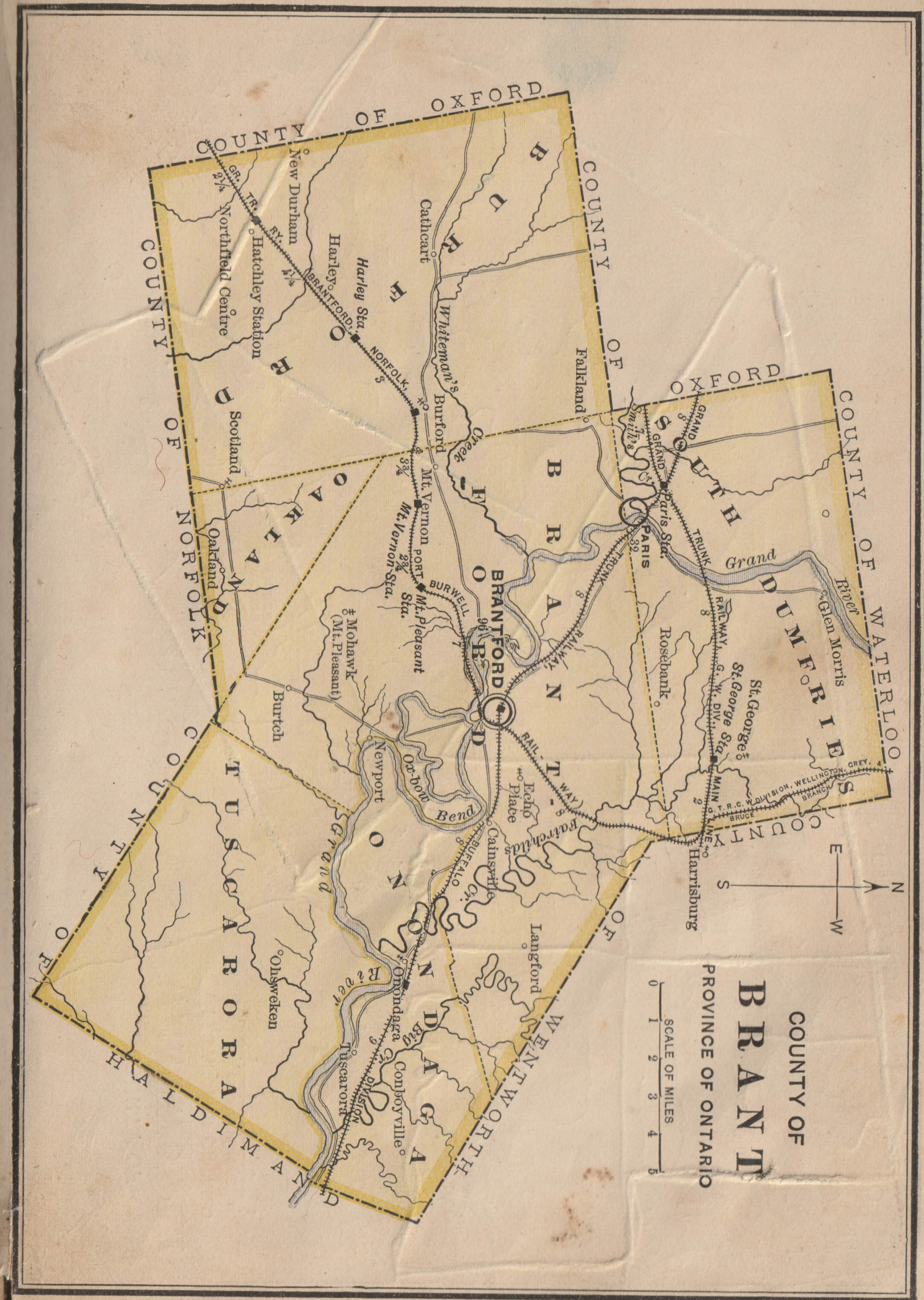
1. In what countries are tin, mercury, and lead found? Define latitude and longitude, and explain their use.
2. Name the chief influences which affect the climate of a country.
3. Give the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada, and name the principal rivers of the Dominion mentioning the province or territory in which they are situated.
4. Name the countries of South America and describe its mountains.
5. Describe the course of the Danube and state what cities are situated on it.
6. What mountains separate Switzerland from France? Give the islands of Europe.
7. Give the principal capes and gulfs of Asia.
8. Describe New South Wales. Name its chief towns.
9. Describe the position of the following places:—Benares, Prague, Lyons, Yokohama, Belfast, Cairo, Dantzic, Dunedin, Oporto.
10. Give the British, French, and Portuguese islands of Africa. Describe Abyssinia fully.

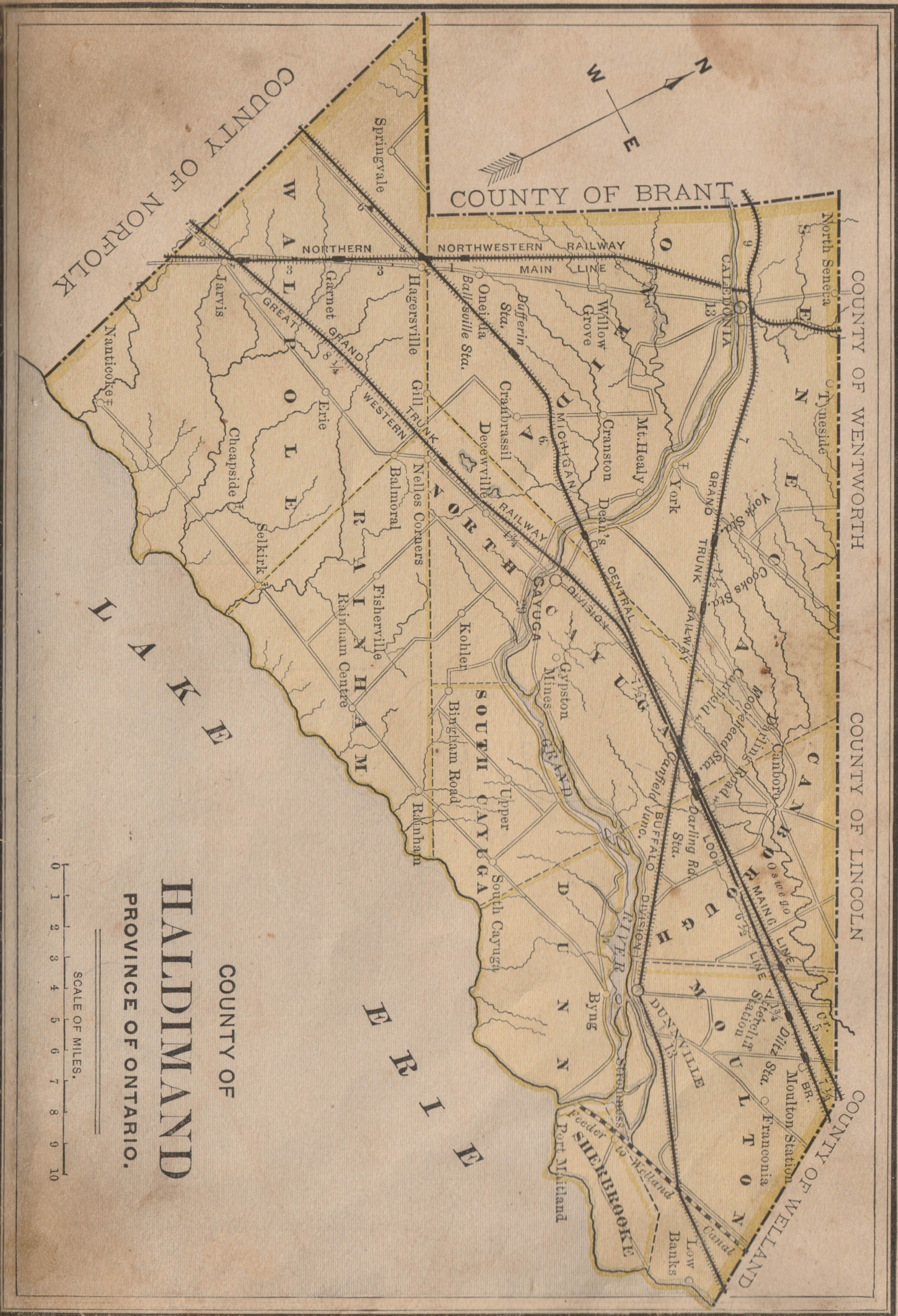
1881.

1. Draw a map of South America, defining the areas drained by the principal rivers, and stating the positions of the chief cities.
2. Name the islands of the West Indies and describe them physically, politically, and commercially.
3. Trace the principal watersheds of North America, and mention the groups into which its rivers may be divided.
4. What are the principal islands in the Pacific and what is their importance?
5. Name the rivers emptying into the Indian ocean and describe the course of two of them.
6. Name the British possessions in Asia.
7. State the relative positions of the British possessions in Africa.
8. Name the American States east of the Mississippi, with the capital of each.
9. Draw an outline map of the Dominion of Canada.
10. Give a list of the exports of Canada and of the countries to which they are sent.
11. Name the Cities of the Dominion and give the population of each.
12. How do you find the distance between two places on an ordinary globe?
13. How do you find the latitude of a place on the globe?
14. What are the lines usually found on globes?
15. Account for seasons, winds, tides, and ocean currents, and trace the course of movement of the atmosphere and the ocean.

1. Explain perihelion, apogee, solstice, zodiac, ecliptic.
2. Classify tides. State their causes. Draw diagrams to illustrate.
3. Show clearly why the Arctic Circle is $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ (nearly) from the Pole.
4. If the earth's axis should make an angle of 30° with a perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, what changes would follow?
5. What is the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government as distinguished from that of the Provincial Governments?
6. Where does Canada get supplies of carpets, sugars, lace, cork, canned salmon, and wine?
7. Name the Mediterranean seaports of Egypt, of Spain, and of France.
8. Name the cities on the Rhine and on the Danube.
9. Name the foreign possessions of France, of Portugal, and of Holland.
10. What are the form of government and the capital of each of the following countries:—Egypt, Chili, Australia, Russia, England?
11. What and where are the following:—Gallinas, Pamlico, Socotra, Elsinore, Calgary, Prague, Riga, Miquelon, Auckland, Yellow Head?
12. To what nation do the following belong:—New Guinea, Hayti, Society Islands, Celebes, Heligoland, Sumatra, Ushant, Puerto Rico, Jersey Islands, Philippine Islands?
13. Name the lake expansions of the Shannon and of the Ottawa rivers.

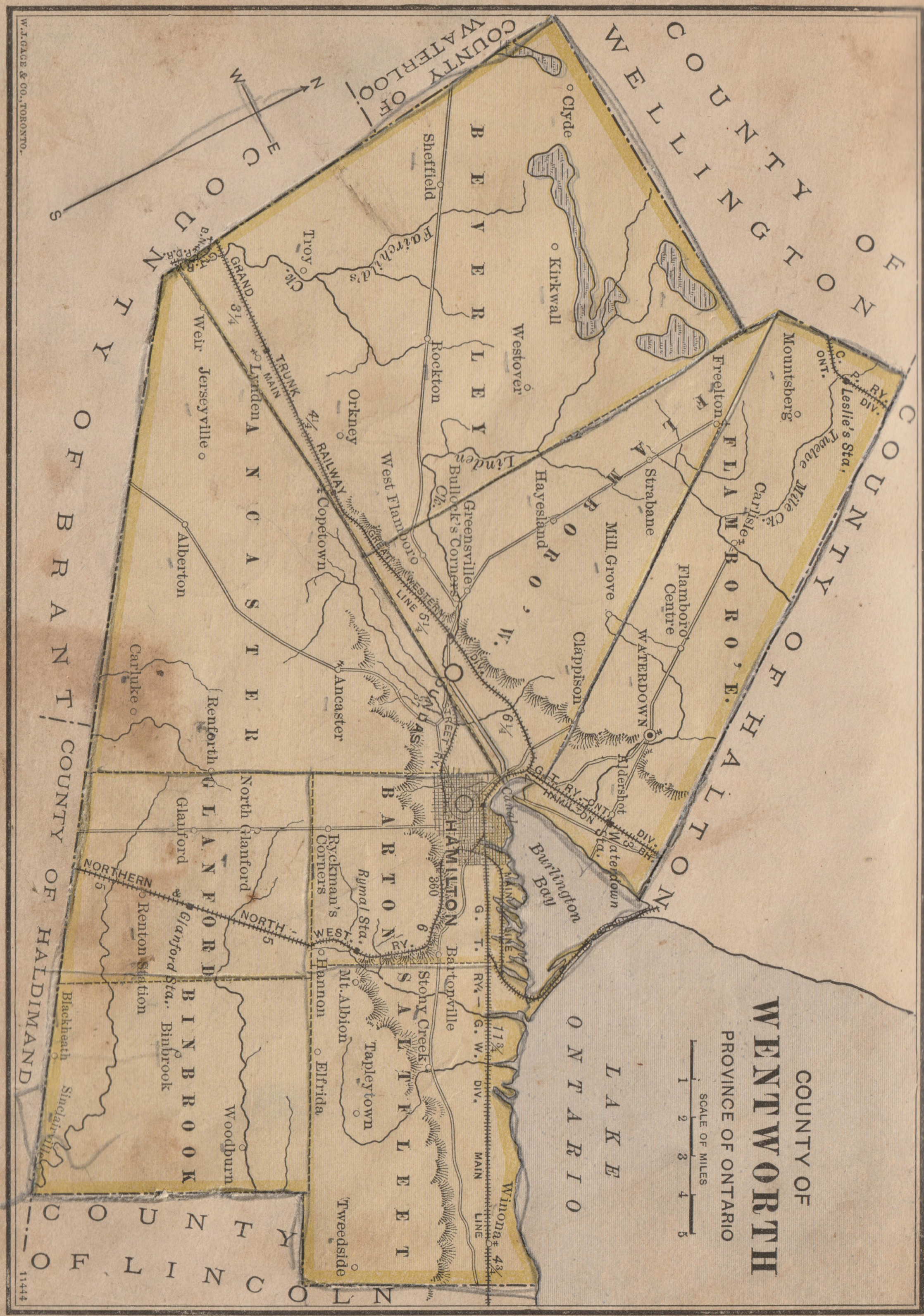






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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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COUNTY OF
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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

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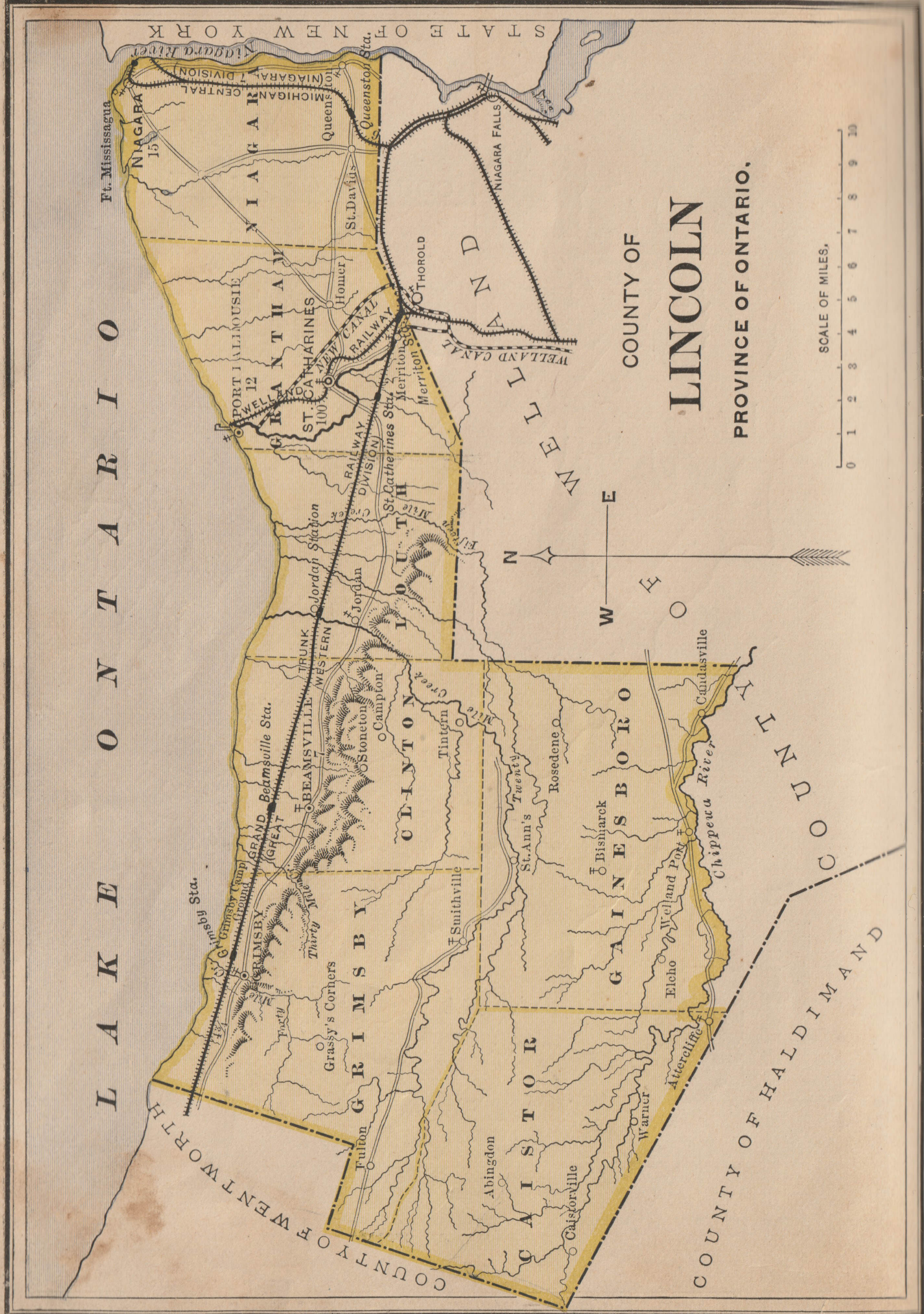
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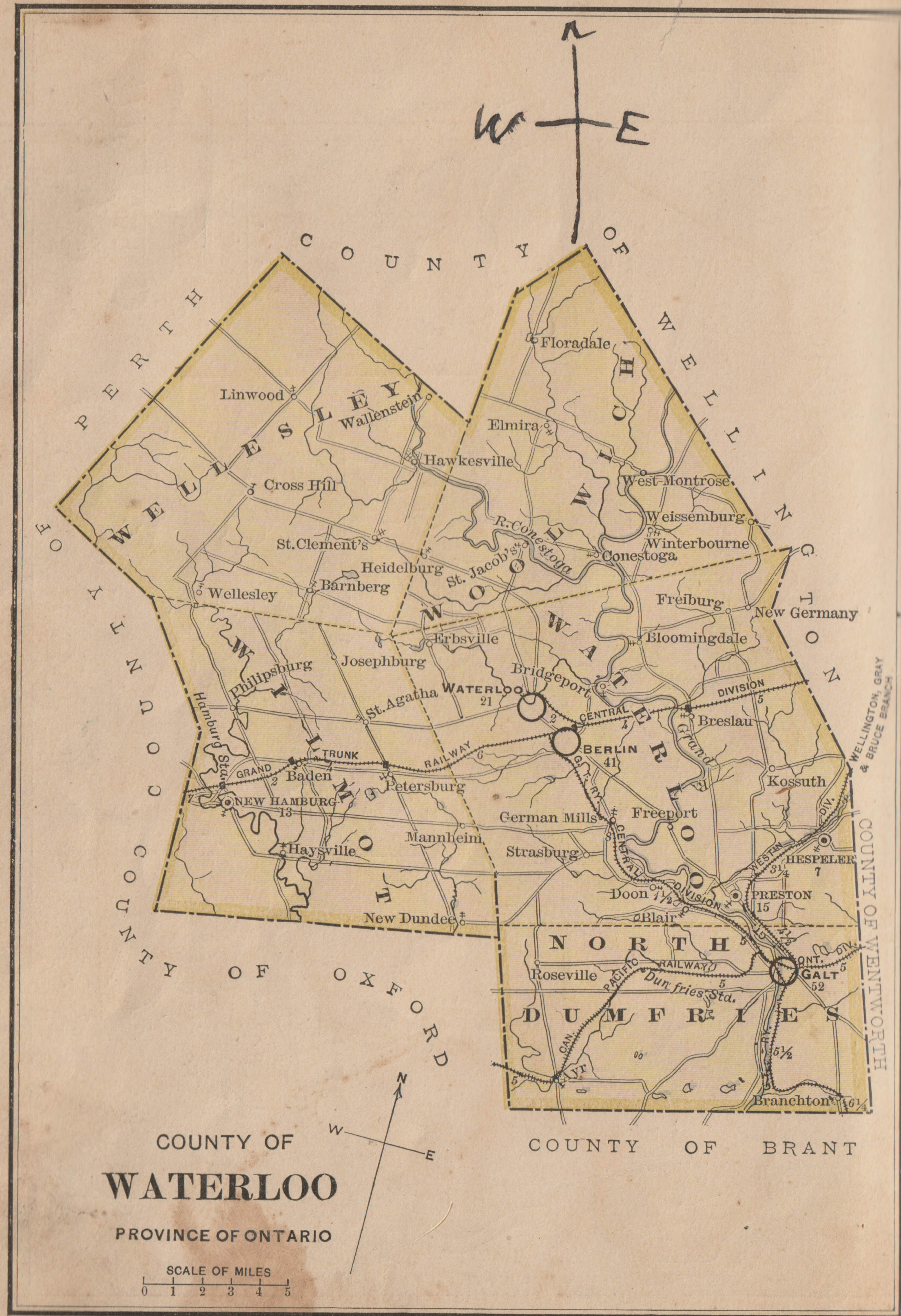
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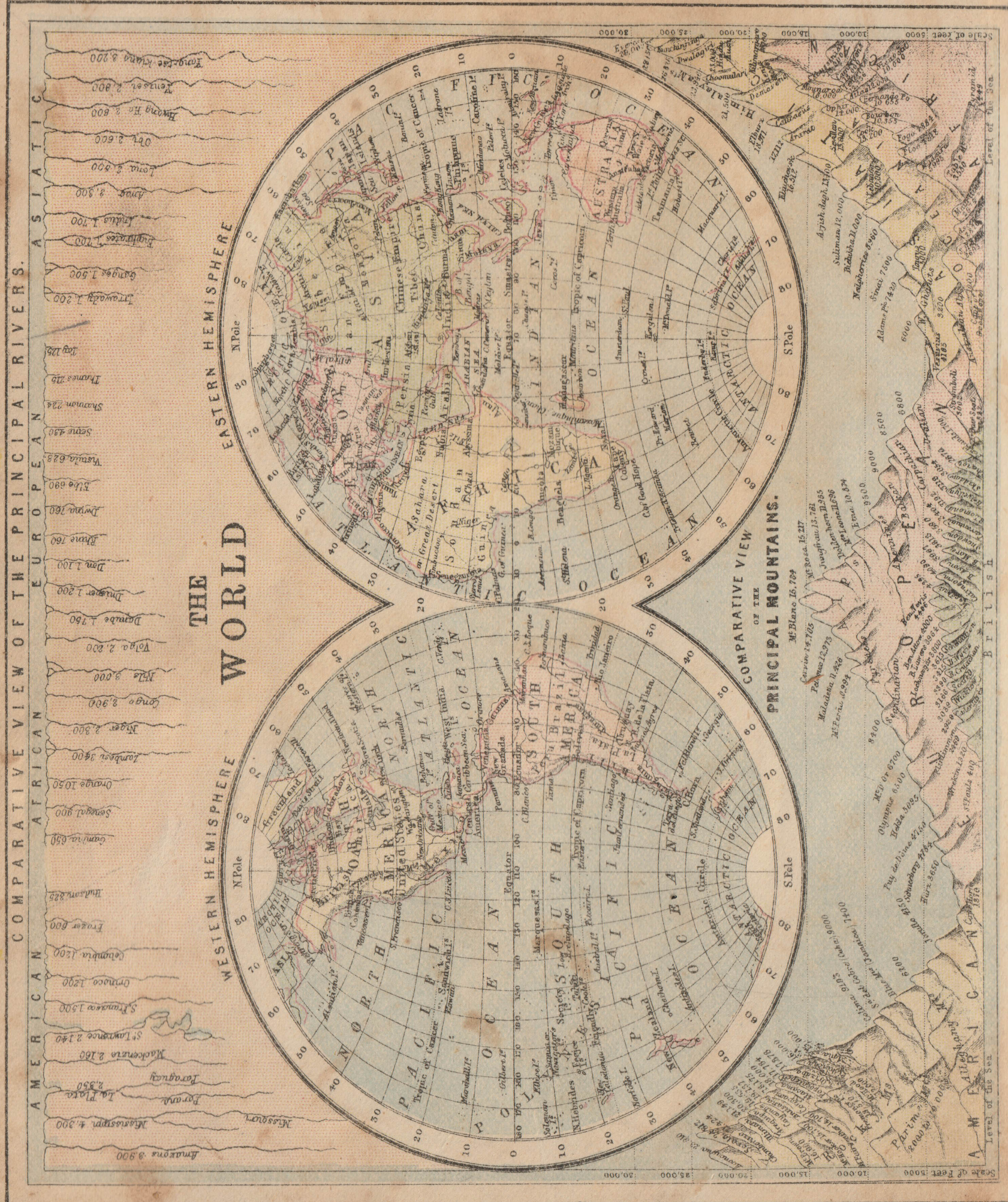


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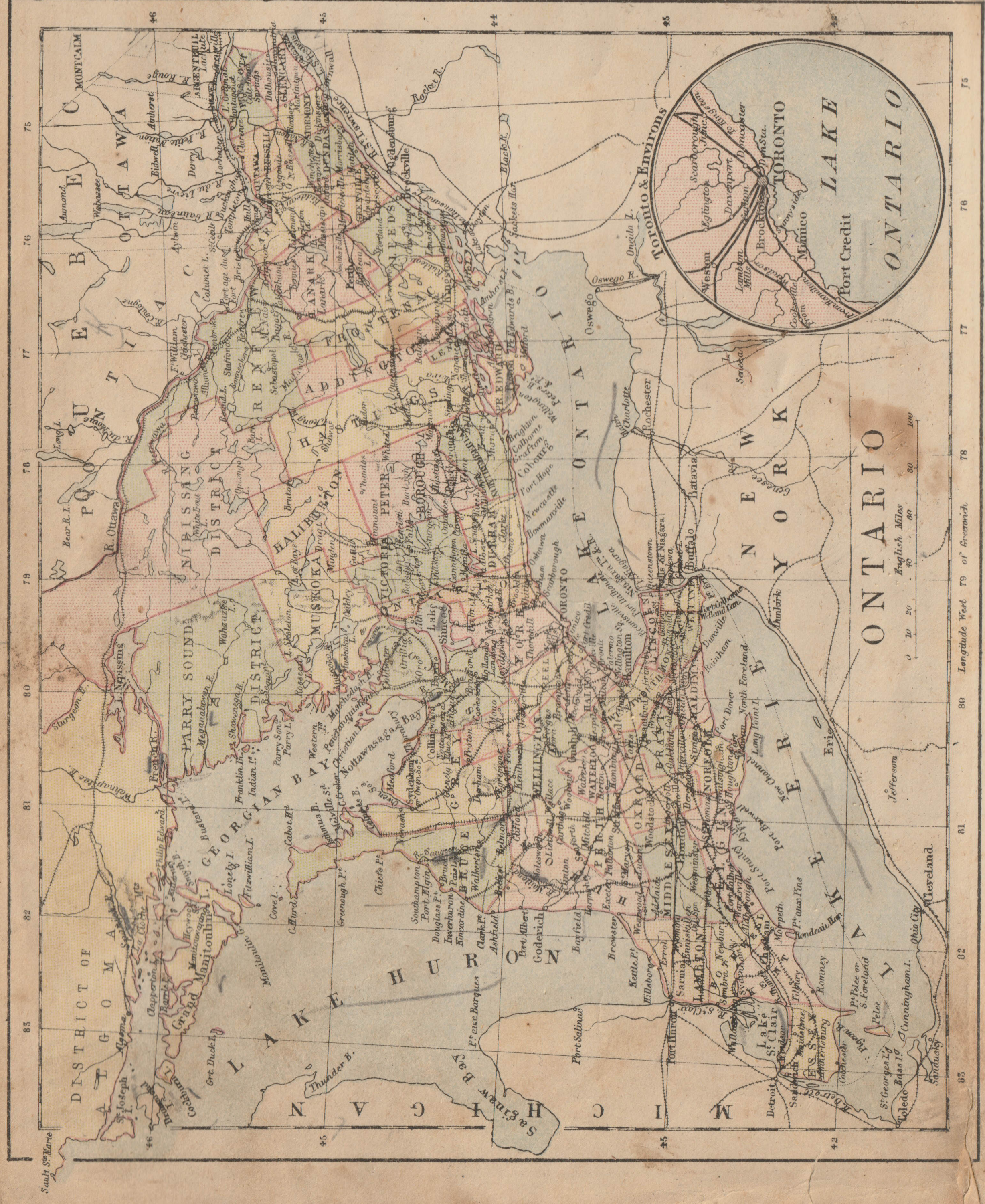
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 regards by vessel and boatmen
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 means of electricity
 to graph system -
 would each station send
 message from one place to another

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